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OF CANADA

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THE GREAT COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A Record Trading Profit — The Company's Land Prospects—It has Nearly Six Million Acres Unsold—The Apparent Value of £130 a Share in Farm Lands—The Figures for the Year.

The General Court of the Governor and Adventurers of the Hudson's Bay Company was held in London on Monday last. A full report of the proceedings is not yet to hand, but Lord Strathcona took occasion to refer to the exaggerated reports of damage to the Northwest crop. The shares of the company also decline after the dividend declaration in June and then gradually advance in July with very speedy upturns for the past four years in August and September. After the dividend declaration early in June the market price receded to 87, but recovered to 95 last week and on Monday this week were 97 bid, a gain of $50 a share in less than a month.

A very favorable feature of the report was the large profit realized from fur and trading, £197,689, the best on record. It is not many years ago that Lord Strathcona stated that the shareholders must expect this source of revenue to show a gradual decrease, but the business boom in the west and the high price of furs have more than doubled the profit since that statement was maae.

The chief value of the company's shares lies of course in its farm lands. The Financial Times of London suggests that an estimate of tne land still further to accrue to the company would be of interest. The editor of The Financial Post has already given that information, according to the Dominion Government returns. The total amount of land to which the company is entitled is 7,497,777 acres. On March 31, 1907, 5,030,447 acres had been allotted to the company, leaving the quantity to be surveyed and allotted before 1920, 2,467,330 acres. As 655,106 acres were allotted during the year ending March 31, there seems to be no danger of any of the remaining land grant lapsing through lack of survey.

The acreage sold in 1906-7 was 140,089, making a total sold to March 31 of 1,684,649 acres. The land quantities therefore stand:

Acres allotted	5,030,447
Acres sold	1,684,649
Acres unsold	3,345,798
Acres unallotted	2,467,330
Total acreage unsold or unallotted	5,813,128

At ten dollars an acre this would bring the company close on to sixty million dollars. The amount unpaid on lands already sold is $4,782,000, so that a value could be worked out of close on to sixty-five million dollars, or £130 a share.

Of course the price of $10 an acre is not immediately realizable and with sales spread over a long term of years the valuation of £130 a share is not an actual appraisement. Undoubtedly the valuation of $10 per acre is not undue for much of the land will ultimately be sold at figures greatly in excess of this sum. What the present value of a share really figures out on the basis of $10 an acre in the future is a very fine actuarial calculation dependent on the terms of years, the quantities sold per annum, and other fine points. The revenue from trading, however, should contribute much of the carrying charges.

The great value, according to the bulls, in Hudson's Bay lies in the town sites and in some 15,000 acres unsold land, adjacent to the company's posts, much of it now extremely valuable, as for example the town lots in Edmonton, Winnipeg, and other towns. The actual quantity and location of the town lots have never appeared in the company's reports and as regards the value of the shares this information would be of more interest than the farm land acreage, which has already been obtained by us from the Minister of the Interior.

In a review of the company's year, the Financial Times of London says:

"Anticipations of the results of the Hudson's Bay Company have been so sanguine and even extravagant that it is not altogether surprising that a moderately good record for the year ended 31st May last has been followed by a considerable decline in the price of the shares. Last year the quotation of the shares reached the giddy height of £129½, the par value of the share being £10. Now the price, which, by the way, includes £3 5s of dividend payable very shortly, is about £40 per share lower. The dividend for the year 1905-6 was £4 per share. For the year 1906-7, including the interim payment of £1 per share made in January last, the dividend is raised to £4 5s. But whereas the interim dividend was raised from 10s to £1, the distribution for the whole twelve months was only advanced by 5s, the final payment for the past year thus showing a reduction of 5s as compared with that made a year ago. Of course, the increased interim dividend was not intended to be an indication of the course of profits. It was merely an attempt to make the payment on account more in harmony with the dividend for the entire year. That [market] viewed the interim dividend [with spe]cial favor, advancing the price considerably after its declaration, whilst putting the shares down on the final result for the year being declared only shows once more how erratic market movements can sometimes be. No doubt the crop scare, which arose some weeks ago owing to the late seeding in Canada, on account of the very prolonged and severe winter, had a good deal to do with the recent decline in the shares. Still more, the somewhat indiscriminate speculation of last year left the market very liable to suffer severely from any adverse developments. The report for the year ended 31st May last, which we published yesterday, indicates that in the past financial year the company has enjoyed really remarkable prosperity for the fifth year in succession. The main features of the company's results for 1906-7 are shown in the following figures for the preceding fourteen years:

Year	Profits from Trading	Profits from Land.	Total Net Profit.	Div. per Share.
1892-3	£52,408	£18,945	£71,353	12s 0d
1893-4	34,369	11,544	45,913	10s 0d
1894-5	57,901	2,375	60,276	12s 0d
1895-6	60,744	5,033	65,777	13s 0d
1896-7	55,780	5,137	60,917	13s 0d
1897-8	59,875	9,500	69,373	13s 0d
1898-9	105,285	20,310	125,595	*20s 0d
1899-1900	125,796	29,249	155,045	*25s 0d
1900-1	40,042	28,495	68,537	15s 0d
1901-2	68,503	69,695	138,198	*22s 6d
1902-3	142,001	177,857	319,858	**22s 6d
1903-4	98,934	179,048	277,982	***35s 0d
1904-5	102,969	187,364	290,333	58s 0d
1905-6	190,207	222,035	412,242	80s 0d
1906-7	197,689	158,879	456,568	85s 0d

* Bonus included. ** Also return of £2 per share. ***Also return of £1 per share.

Both trading and land profits attained record proportions in 1906-7, the increase in profit in the aggregate being £44,000 as compared with 1905-6. Of this £25,000 extra is being distributed by way of a higher dividend, the balance being added to the amount carried forward, raising it to the ample sum of £117,874. There seems to be no appropriation for irrigation this year, as against £15,000 transferred from land profits last year, though the same amount as a year ago—namely, £25,000—has been transferred to the credit of buildings account. The trading profits, it is satisfactory to note, showed a considerable increase over the handsome total for 1905-6. The report states that the good prices for furs realized at the spring sales of 1906 were more tnan maintained this year, but the quantity offered was not quite so large.

Most interest will, doubtless, be bestowed upon the land sale figures shown in the accounts. The land sales and prospects have been the basis of the speculative interest in this company. From several points of view the figures given in the present report are especially interesting. The land sold during 1906-7 last was 140,089 acres, as against 226,197 acres in 1905-6. At first sight it might appear that the company was not finding a ready market for its land. But the average price realized in 1906-7 was the record one of $9.78 per acre, as against only $7.12 per acre in 1905-6. The high average price seems to confirm what has been commonly reported, that the company is holding out for good prices and will face the contingency of having to hold its land rather than force its property on buyers at low prices. This policy is doubtless a wise one, particularly as, with its reduced land sales in the past year, it is easily able to pay its shareholders a handsome dividend. As we have pointed out more than once, the company's land assets are really of a wasting character, to the extent that the land sold cannot be disposed of afresh, and to that extent a limitation is put upon future profits. But the reduced amount of land sold prolongs the life of the company. The complete results from land sales since 1898-9 are tabulated below:

LAND SALES.

Year	Farm Lands. Acres	Av. price	Town Lots
1898-9	61,546	$4.88	$26,330
1899-1900	64,598	4.98	54,470
1900-1	71,703	4.90	60,177
1901-2	196,844	5.08	57,082
1902-3	368,678	5.66	686,757
1903-4	180,414	6.15	255,700
1904-5	114,298	6.17	122,712
1905-6	226,197	7.12	342,317
1906-7	140,089	9.78	256,350

Since 1901-2 the average price per acre for farm lands has practically doubled. In spite of the reduction in sales last year from 226,197 acres to 140,089, the decline in receipts was only from $1,611,600 to $1,370,600. Cash receipts, in fact, were £327,687, against £297,000 in 1905-6, because of increased receipts from unpaid instalments on former sales, and also because of increased interest receipts. Special rates should be devoted to a paragraph in the report detailing the present land property of the company. In the past year 655,106 acres accrued to the company from further Government surveys, and this, allowing for land sold in 1906-7, left the company in possession of over 3,220,000 acres at 31st March last. In addition to this the company is entitled to still further tracts of land as the country is opened up. An estimate from the Governor, at the meeting on 8th July, of the further land accruing to the company would certainly be full of interest.

THE SECURITY REVIEW

THE FLARE-UP IN WALL STREET SHORT-LIVED.

A Bullish Movement Unlikely in Face of the Monetary Famine—The Investment Demand and its Effect—No Substantial Movement Likely in Canadian Stocks—The Money Scarcity Becomes Locally More Acute—Notes on Leading Canadian Securities.

An ill-advised attempt to bull the stock market in Wall Street, New York, came to a speedy end this week. The ridiculously low prices and the over-sold condition of the market were favorable to an upward turn. The continued and increasing scarcity of money was, however, fatal to any prolonged movement and any artificial boosting in prices is likely to result as disastrously as the fatal Union Pacific coup of a year ago. The money market the world over is in no condition to finance any large expansion, speculative or otnerwise. In Canada this is especially the case. As the months advance the money stringency bids fair to become extremely acute. While we are not likely to witness sensational rates for money in New York, on account of the liquidated state of the market, the constriction will be increased with the crop-moving period. The blanket advertisements of Thomas W. Lawson had a brief effect. That gentleman frequently puts matters in a very telling and lucid manner. He is now a great bull and advises the public to get in at the bottom instead of waiting as of old to buy at the top. There is much sound sense in this advice, even though Mr. Lawson's methods are such as to deprive discerning people of any confidence in them.

There is no likelihood of any substantial movement in Canadian stocks, either way, for some time. If anything the trend should be lower on account of the lack of funds, but prices are now on a level that is very attractive to the investor. That there are still some investment resources available was evidenced in the demand for Dominion Bank, which sold at 222 on Thursday of last week and 234 on Thursday of this week. Undoubtedly as soon as any good investment gets down to a point away below its merits, as in this instance, there is still enough money in the strong boxes to create an advance.

In the business world the policy of the banks is in the direction of increasing rates and there were instances this week of the rate on large and strong accounts being advanced from 6 and 6½ to 7 per cent.

The effects of the panic of March seems ment of credits will in the long run prove salutary. In all our large centres the manufacturer and the merchant must of necessity contract, rather than expend. In Montreal and Toronto real estate prices for central property are becoming easier. In Winnipeg the land boom is a thing of the past.

The London settlement this week passed off well and that market is likely to be the first to make a substantial movement which will have its effect on certain Canadian issues.

The effects of the panic of March seem to have spent themselves. Prices of several of the important securities which suffered most conspicuously then have recovered, if not to the level at which they stood before the panic, at least to an extent sufficient to justify the belief that for the present the danger point is well over. The advance in Pennsylvania from the low point was 11 points; in Great Northern, 12¼; in Northwestern, 12½; in Reading, 17; in Union Pacific, 21⅜; in Northern Pacific, 17⅜; in New York Central, 5½.

The advance in these high class stocks may be regarded as due to the reaction after the panic. That all stocks should follow in the advance is not to be expected. Money, though easier than it was, is still scarce. There is an indefinable feeling of uncertainty in the air. This feeling of uncertainty is not due to the war scare in the United States, nor wholly to the unfavorable character of crop reports, but rather to the continued and determined efforts on the part of the leading European bankers to establish a strong monetary position. While this process may involve hardship meanwhile, it may turn out to be beneficial to the commercial and industrial world at large. If any great disturbing influence takes place, it will to some extent at any rate have been prepared for, and the consequences of it will be mitigated. The mere fact that the situation has become so complicated suggests caution.

In their weekly market letter Jaffray & Cassels thus review the situation:

The time to invest in first-class securities is when they are down. There is no doubt of the wisdom of this advice. But the question is: when are they down, and when are they only on the way down? Some observers express the opinion that the recent tendency of prices to recover was but a rally in a declining market. But most signs, we think, point to the opposite view, that bottom prices have been seen and that the next important move will be an upward one, at least so far as such moves are governed by fundamental conditions. Following such a severe decline it is to be expected, however, that a restoration of confidence in values can be only a gradual process.

In forming an opinion on the outlook it is first to be considered that all the indices of trade show very little loss of activity; banking, railway, and other commercial statistics show practically continuing prosperity, so far as these affect values of securities. The present strained condition of the markets have been brought about by the failure of the world's financial equipment to keep pace with financial demands. One of the surest signs of this was when the discount rate of the Bank of England was suddenly raised last October to the high rate of 6 per cent. Ever since that event the international money markets have been in process of adjusting themselves to the conditions thus disclosed. In this process debtor nations, like Canada and the United States, have been called on to pay back some of their borrowings. The process has had a healthy effect in all directions.

It would appear that this adjustment is about completed. The conditions of the banks of England and of France are approaching normal. A reduction of the rate of the Bank of England to 3 per cent. would be almost a sure sign of complete adjustment. But this may be prevented by political rather than by financial causes, and it is this injection of political causes which prevents an accurate estimate of financial conditions. If conditions become normal at the centre of the financial world, the Bank of England, we should expect a gradual restoration of confidence in other markets.

Meantime, while this process has been taking place, the world's production of wealth has not ceased; South Africa has continued to send increasing supplies of gold into the world's markets, etc., and now the whole North American continent seems about to yield good harvests. This is the basis on which we believe in looking with confidence at the future. Canada promises to have her share of the earth's production.

In the local market there is a steady investment demand, as is shown by the recoveries in such stocks as Dominion Bank and Consumers' Gas. Such speculative holdings as there are, must now be strongly protected, and we doubt if the market can be forced much lower.

There are increasing signs that the money stringency has checked speculation in lands in the Northwest. For instance, efforts are now being made to raise funds here on agreements to purchase lands in well established cities in the west. These agreements are being offered here with a most attractive commision, after failure to raise funds on them in the west. We hear of forced sales of town lands at prices 20 to 30 per cent. below what was asked a few months ago. This is bound to have a healthy effect on general money conditions, for the western land speculation contained elements of danger to the general welfare.

Dominion Steel.

The "peace" party has not given up the hope of effecting a settlement of the existing differences with the Coal Company prior to the trial of the case on July 30. President Plummer, in securing power to postpone the annual meeting, was actuated undoubtedly by a conscientious belief in his fiduciary capacity as a trustee of the Steel Company's interests. From his point of view he saw that holders of large quantity of Coal stock were likely to be in a position to dominate the meeting as against the general run of Steel shareholders. There is no doubt, however, that the peace interests will be in control of the Steel stock and the settlement can only be deferred. The proposition offered by Mr. James Ross on behalf of the Coal Company for an amalgamation of the two concerns is a reasonable one. The leading officers of both companies are now lining up in Nova Scotia for the legal battle.

The destruction by fire of the Steel Company's pier at Wabana entails considerable inconvenience. The company's output for June was a record-breaker.

Mexicans.

While Rios have been very much to the fore Mexicans have been somewhat neglected. A comparison between the two securities would appear to be largely in favor of the Mexico company. Its earnings for the past six months are sufficient to pay six per cent. on the common stock, whereas Rio's earnings are at the rate of two per cent. The Mexican company has been compelled to use its auxiliary steam power plant and so has overcome the most costly months of the year. The water power during the coming months is sufficient, and by December next the additional canal and reservoir work will be completed so as to avoid the necessity of using the steam plant altogether. There is the belief in well-informed quarters that the company will begin dividends on the common stock within the next year.

Montreal Power.

On Thursday the stock advanced from 89 to 92¼ on rumors of an increase in the dividend which were very generally circulated in Montreal this last week. If the dividend is advanced in the near future to six per cent. the yield makes the present price very attractive.

Hudson Bays.

The usual midsummer advance after the decline on the dividend announcement has taken place and Bays have advanced in a month 12 pounds or $60 a share from the low point. On Thursday they were 99 bid after the settlement. Mr. Jefferson Levy, the great bull in the stock, is making his usual summer visit to London and his presence around Throgmorton St. usually causes a movement in his specialty. A full discussion of the company's report will be found in another column.

C. P. R.

Canadian Pacific has exhibited considerable strength during the week. The earnings for the first week in July, being the first week in the company's fiscal year, show a gain of $223,000. This is at a rate in excess of the average weekly increases last year. Gross earnings of C.P.R. for the coming year, given a normal winter, should reach $85,000,000. The distribution of holdings is wider than ever before in the history of the company, Holland especially having increased its interest.

Mackays.

The shares have shown a very slight recession during the week, owing to general market influences. The announcement was made in the newspapers that proceedings were to be taken under the Public Utilities Act of the State of New York, but no papers have been served on the company, and the general counsel expresses the opinion that there is absolutely nothing in the company's action which would render any such proceedings of effect. In an interview Mr. Clarence Mackay, the chairman, points out that the Postal Telegraph Co. is in active opposition to the Western Union Company, and there is no ground for the statement that the companies are working together. It is believed that the present suggestions have originated from a private individual in New York, who is at loggerheads with the telegraph companies.

In his interview, Mr. Mackay said:—

"If two companies ever competed in the United States these two telegraph companies are competing and always have been. At times the competition is even fierce and bitter. Every merchant and manufacturer in the United States, wherever we reach, will bear witness to the truth of this statement.

"We are litigating with the Western Union all over the country in regard to railroad rights of way. In fact, the tremendous fight between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Western Union was due solely to the fact that we got that business away from the Western Union.

"The Western Union is trying to exclude us from all union depots and have just [succee]ded in excluding us from the Birmingham union depot, which is perhap[s the fin]est union depot in this country at present and we intend to take that matter into the courts to set aside the monopolistic contract between the Birmingham union depot and the Western Union.

"Look at the Cuba cable which we are now laying and which will be in operation by September 30th, and which will take a large amount of business away from the Western Union.

"Look at the Pacific cable which took business away from the Western Union.

"Then there are our five cables in the Atlantic and our land line system which runs into every state in the Union, and is continually taking business away from the Western Union. We are about to construct a new route to the Pacific coast, passing through the great mining fields, such as Tonopah, Goldfield, etc., all of which will take business away from the Western Union.

"We are the only company that ever did really compete with the Western Union and succeeded in doing so. Other companies have competed merely to be bought out, and none of them ever paid a dividend in opposition to the Western Union. We are extending our system all the time and all the time taking business away from the Western Union. All this talk about the two companies working in harmony is nonsense."

UNCLAIMED BANK FUNDS.

Whether any disposition is to be made in the future of unclaimed funds in the hands of Canadian banks, as is now being proposed in Great Britain, the amounts are as yet not large enough to warrant any action in this country. At the same time unclaimed balances amount to over half a million dollars. Old institutions, like the Bank of Montreal, Bank of B. N. A., and City and District show the largest items.

	Unpaid dividends.	Unclaimed ba ances.
Montreal	$1,059 07	$111,178 55
New Brunswick	13 60	5,906 58
Quebec	....	15,099 46
Nova Scotia	16 22	18,317 73
St. Stephens	....	406 78
British N. Am.	363 06	61,481 07
Toronto	....	1,364 71
Molsons	....	15,648 97
Townships	1,418 75	13,383 86
Union of Halifax	....	7,665 21
Nationale	262 70	8,145 89
Merchants	....	52,040 28
Provinciale	6 39	1,248 86
Peoples	....	57 39
Union of Canada	....	7,087 90
Commerce	122 71	39,308 58
Royal	....	16,023 29
Dominion	....	3,937 86
Hamilton	44 00	44,843 40
Standard	7 50	3,726 92
St. Jean	60 00	....
Hochelaga	....	2,173 18
St. Hyacinthe	....	5,093 30
Ottawa	....	5,526 00
Imperial	....	9,247 43
Western	....	230 81
Traders	53 16	3,166 26
City and District	....	90,069 29
Caisse d'Economie	....	12,204 14
Totals	$3,417 16	$554,574 70

Montreal St. Railway

A SOUND INVESTMENT WITH A GILT-EDGED RETURN.

The Large Dividend—A Very Low Surplus Shown—An Explanation of the Apparent Close Sailing—The Park and Island System—The Current Year a Good One.

Until a few months prior to the last annual meeting of the Montreal Street Railway Company, the shareholders, directors, and officials comprised a sort of mutual admiration society, and there was sublime peace and plenty within the little circle of operators and owners.

It had been a long-standing custom to give the shareholders every cent possible in valuable "rights" on all new stock issues, and as these worthy capitalists were receiving the, to them, insignificant dividend return of 10 per cent. on the stock, they naturally enough looked for a repetition of the good things which precedent and personal greed demanded, when the next new issue of $2,000,000 of stock was put upon the market.

In anticipation of benefits the stock rushed upward to 284, from 235 a few months previous. That something rich in the way of "plums" was expected may be seen by the low rate of return of 3.50 per cent., which the high market price gave on the stock.

It is an old story now, how the stock was issued at a 75 per cent. premium, and thousands of shares petulantly thrown upon the market, until the price broke under the strain of liquidation, about forty points in less than three months. It has never recovered; in fact, fell away another forty points to around 205. The latter decline was probably in sympathy with the weakness in the standard securities throughout the world.

Montreal Street Railway has been a market leader in Montreal for many years, but behind its speculative qualities there had always been an absolute certainty of revenue sufficient to meet all interest and dividend charges.

It has been a matter of comment that the annual statements of the company never show a surplus on operations of any great magnitude. There has, for instance, been less than $1,000 added to the surplus of profit and loss during the years of successful business since 1903. No concern has been given to the building of a reserve fund, owing, no doubt, to the assurance that the steady and continual growth of the City of Montreal would be well able to look after all future requirements.

The earnings have by some occult means, been wonderfully adjusted to the requirements of expenses, bond interest, contingent funds and dividend payments. In 1903 there was a surplus of $9,907; in 1904, only $821.48; in 1905, $1,502, and last year, $3,703.

The unsophisticated shareholder may well be excused for any trepidation exhibited in regard to the company's ability to meet the dividend payments.

Last year, and, in fact, not later than a few weeks ago, it was tremulously whispered that the company was barely earning enough to pay dividends, having, at the close of the 1906 fiscal year, only $3,703 over the requirements. It should, however, be considered that most contingent accounts have a resourceful elasticity, and that of the Montreal Street Railway is certainly no exception to the general rule.

Contingent accounts are a necessary evil, and especially the contingent renewal account in the case of a rapidly growing system. The tremendous development in gross business of the Montreal Street Railway has entailed an enormous demand for renewals, but the appropriations to that account have indeed been liberal. Already this year, for the nine months, there has been about $120,000 put aside out of earnings to the contingent renewal account, the proportion of fixed charges being abnormally increased as a consequence.

The surplus for eight months, according to the last official returns, was $425,239; at which rate, there will be less than $700,000 to meet the dividend requirements at the end of the year.

If, however, the remaining four months, including June, have an average surplus of $80,000, a quite reasonable figure, judging by the daily gross increases now being made, there will be a surplus approximating from $750,000 to $775,000 to look after the dividends.

The old stock of $7,000,000 will absorb $700,000 of the total surplus, and the new stock—of which one-tenth of the total allotment of $2,000,000 is being paid monthly, commencing January of this year, and continuing until the last instalment is paid in October—should not require more than $50,000 to $60,000 to meet the interest charges. When the entire allotment has been taken up the company will have received in premiums a sum equal to $1,500,000.

There is, therefore, absolutely no fear that shareholders will receive regrets instead of coupons, for this year, at least.

Shareholders of Montreal Street Railway cannot conscientiously complain that the directors have been too conservative in their appropriations. For the year ending September, 1906, there was actually paid out in dividends a sum that represented 22.58 per cent. on the gross earnings of the system. This amount of $700,000 was also 56.04 per cent. of the

(Continued on page 4.)

BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

Incorporated By Act of Parliament

Capital (all paid up), $14,400,000.00. Rest, $11,000,000.00. Undivided Profits, $422,689.98

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rt. Hon Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President; Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President; E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President; A. T Paterson, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., James Ross, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay, Sir William C. Macdonald, R G. Reid, Esq.

E. S. Clouston, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager, and Manager at Montreal.

C. Sweeny, Superintendent of Branches, British Columbia. W. E. Stavert, Superintendent of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
F. J. Hunter, Inspector N. West and Br. Col. Branches. E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches.
D. R. Clark, Inspector Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

Province of Ontario.—Alliston; Almonte; Aurora; Belleville; Bowmanville; Brantford; Brockville; Chatham; Collingwood; Cornwall; Deseronto; Eglinton; Fenelon Falls; Fort William; Goderich; Guelph; Hamilton; Hamilton, Sherman Ave.; Holstein; King City; Kingston; Lindsay; London; Millbrook; Mount Forest; Newmarket; Ottawa; Ottawa, Bank Street; Ottawa, Hull, P. Q.; Paris; Perth; Peterboro; Picton; Port Arthur; Port Hope; Queensville; Sarnia; Stratford; St. Marys; Sudbury; Toronto—Front Street, Yonge Street, Wellington Street, Queen Street, Richmond Street, Carlton Street; Trenton; Tweed; Wallaceburg; Warsaw; Waterford.

Province of Quebec—Buckingham; Cookshire; Danville; Fraserville: Grand Mere; Lake Megantic; Levis; Montreal—Head Office, Hochelaga, Papineau Avenue, Point St. Charles, Seigneurs Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Henri, West End, Westmount; Quebec; Quebec, Upper Town, St. Roch's; Sawyerville.

Province of New Brunswick—Andover; Bathurst; Chatham; Edmunston; Fredericton; Grand Falls; Hartland; Moncton; Shediac; St. John; Woodstock.

Province of Nova Scotia—Amherst; Bridgewater; Canso; Glace Bay; Halifax; Halifax, North End; Lunenburg; Mahone Bay; Port Hood; Sydney; Wolfville; Yarmouth.

Northwest Provinces—Altona, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta:; Oakville, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Raymond, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rosenfeld, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge; Winnipeg, Logan Avenue.

Province of British Columbia—Armstrong; Chilliwack; Enderby; Greenwood; Kelowna; Nelson; New Denver; New Westminster; Nicola; Rossland; Summerland; Vancouver; Vancouver, Westminster Ave.; Vernon; Victoria.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, Bank of Montreal. BIRCHY COVE, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.

IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, Bank of Montreal, 46-47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. (F. W, Taylor, Manager.)

IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK (R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux, Agents), 31 Pine Street. CHICAGO, Bank of Montreal (J. M. Greata, Manager). SPOKANE, Wash., Bank of Montreal.

IN MEXICO: MEXICO, D.F. (T. S. C. Saunders, Manager.)

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, The Bank of England.
" The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
" The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
" The National Provincial Bank of Eng, Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
SCOTLAND, The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, The National City Bank.
" The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
" National Bank of Commerce of New York
BOSTON, The Merchants' National Bank.
BUFFALO, The Marine Natl. Bank, Buffalo
SAN FRANCISCO, The First National Bank.
" " The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.

Head Office, Montreal

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

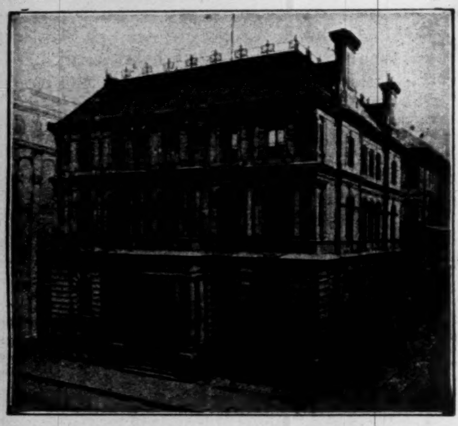
President—Sir H. Montagu Allan
Vice President—Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.
E. F. Hebden, General Manager

Capital Paid-up	$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	4,034,256
Total Assets	53,000,000

120 Branches and Agencies in Ontario Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Special attention given to collections

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.



HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Capital paid up, $3,305,840
Reserve Fund, - 3,305,840

JAMES ELLIOT - General Manager
A. D. DURNFORD - Chief Inspector

61 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid up - - - - - $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - $1,183,713.23

DIRECTORS:

S. J. MOORE, President. D. E. THOMSON, K.C., Vice-President.
His Honor W. Mortimer Clark, K.C.
Thomas Bradshaw John Firstbrook James Ryrie

Head Office: TORONTO

W. D. ROSS, General Manager.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

Capital Authorized, $4,000,000

Capital paid up, $2,000,000 - Reserve Fund, $1,600,000

DIRECTORS:

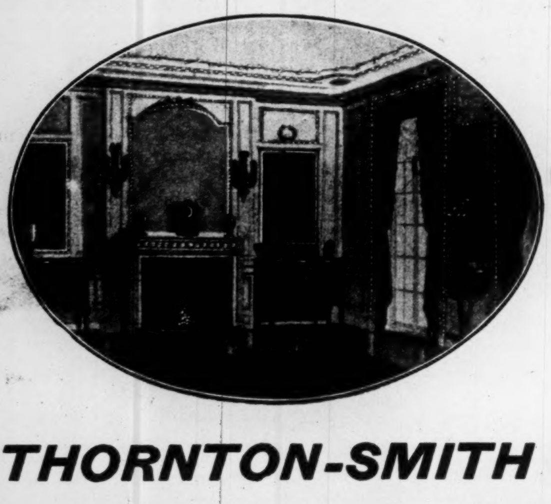
F. X. ST. CHARLES, ESQ., - - - President
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, ESQ., M.P. - - - Vice-President
HON. J. D. ROLLAND, ESQ. J. A. VAILLANCOURT, ESQ.
A. TURCOTTE, ESQ. E. H. LEMAY, ESQ. J. M. WILSON, ESQ.
J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. C. A. GIROUX, Manager

HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL

City Branches—Mount Royal Avenue (corner St. Denis), St. Catherine Street East, St. Catherine Street Centre, Notre Dame Street West, Hochelaga, Maisonneuve, Point St. Charles, St. Henry, Town of St Louis

Branches:—Berthierville, P.Q., Edmonton, Alta., Joliette, P.Q., Laprairie, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., Quebec, St. Roch, Sorel, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Boniface, Man., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., St. Jacques L'Achigan, P.Q., St. Jerome, P.Q., St. Pierre, Man., Three Rivers, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

11 King W., Toronto



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SELF HELP SERIES

This is a department which we hope will be found inspiring and interesting to young men and women. There will be thousands of them in the employment of subscribers to the Post. The attention of the employers might also be directed to these articles.

HOW AN APPRENTICE BECAME SUPERINTENDENT.

XXVII.

Man is the architect of his own career. Few are not themselves responsible for their success or failure. Upon the surface some appear handicapped in the fight; but when conditions are analyzed completely the supposed handicap is often found a help.

Determination to succeed, perseverance in carrying aut plans, and good hard work along specialized lines are significant of success.

There is inspiration for the young fellow starting at the bottom in the fact that very many men occupying important positions and drawing large salaries have been there before him.

The bottom is a good place to start. One is then personally acquainted with all the rungs of the success ladder, from the bottom up. A great thing, this personal acquaintance!

"Ever since a youngster, I have been determined to succeed. I never lost sight of this object. I read everything I could lay my eyes on. I never went back on a job. My motto was and is: 'Anything that can be done, I can do!' This refers to my special line. Outside of that I am not an authority, I must take for granted what other men say."

This is what Mr. A. Grass, superintendent for Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., St. Catharines, Ont., says concerning the means of his advancement from an apprentice to the position he now holds. Grass' experiences are ample evidence of how perseverance can make fortune smile. He has done what any other young mechanic can do, if he sets his mind on it and works with everlasting perseverance.

Grass started his career as a mechanic when a lad of fourteen years, in wiring baled hay. Later he ran an engine used in this work. That early he showed the spirit of progress. His liking for mechanical work led him to start as an apprentice in a marine machine shop in St. Catharines. It was while there that he took to reading mechanical papers. He was not satisfied with one or two, but read many. That early in life he realized the importance of specializing. He was much interested in the making and using of dies. He studied their construction; he studied their use. He read everything he came across concerning them. Result! He is now works superintendent of a large plant where the forging of tools is the chief work.

From the place of his apprenticeship, Grass went to Thorold to undertake blanking die work for bicycle works. That class of die work did not appeal to him, and he did not remain long. He went to Whitman & Barnes, getting the position because of his knowledge of die work. There he proved himself. His undertakings were successful. He knew about die work. He had ideas, and carried them out. There was a place for such a man. He was made superintendent.

Nor has it taken a lifetime to do this. Grass is now only thirty-two.

The boy as an apprentice saw in himself the man as a superintendent. He had faith in himself and in his possibilities. He succeeded.

This man started out with a very slight education. His start in life was the one he gave himself. His opportunities were those he made for himself. One would say that he was handicapped. But in this case, as in many others, the handicap did not hold the man down. He himself attributes his success to specializing along one line, to keen observation of everything he saw, to close reading of matter pertaining to his special work in all mechanical papers he could obtain, and to his perseverance in carrying work to a successful issue. He says, not in a boasting, but in a matter-of-fact way, that he has never been floored by a job; and he has had some difficult propositions thrown at him.

Grass has the power of concentrating his mind on a problem; and now he is often to be seen in his office lying back in his chair with his feet on the desk, staring into vacancy. He is thinking.

Grass has trained himself not to worry. If something goes wrong in the plant, causing considerable loss, he does not worry. But he, at the same time, sees that it cannot occur again.—Canadian Machinery.

THE DOMINION BANK.

A Successful Half Year—Increase in Earnings, Deposits and Cash Reserve.

The Dominion Bank's half-yearly statement for six months ending June 30, 1907, is of a very satisfactory character. The net profits for the half year were $297,505, as compared with $269,704 for the corresponding half year in 1906. The rate of [illegible] age capital was 17.60 per cent. Last year it was 17.98 per cent., but the revenue from the increase in capital was probably not immediately available and will be more strongly reflected in the next half year. The cash reserves are $7,[illegible]6,964, as compared with $6,095,702, [illegible] a great increase in the cash [illegible] The quick assets, however, exhibit [illegible]rease of over a million dollars. [illegible] is accounted for by the fact that bills discounted and advances current are nearly $10,000,000 more than last year, and about half of this represents grain in export, from which the returns have not matured in time for the half-yearly statement. This is an exceptional condition caused by the delay in moving last year's crop from the Northwest. Deposits have gained by the handsome sum of nearly $4,000,000. Call loans are $2,500,000 less than this time last year, but that the Dominion Bank has pursued a liberal policy is evidenced by their amount, which is $3,578,049.

The figures follow:

Profit and Loss.

Balance of profit and loss account, 31st December, 1906			$ 28,798 33
Premium received on new capital stock..			696,377 82
Profit for the six months ending 29th June, 1907, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts			297,505 09
			$1,022,681 24
Dividend 3 per cent.. paid 2nd April, 1907	$ 95,149 79		
Dividend 3 per cent., payable 2nd July, 1907	107,978 20		
		$203,127 99	
Transferred to reserve fund		696,377 82	
			899,505 81
Balance of profit and loss carried forward..			$123,175 43

Reserve Fund.

Balance at credit of account, 31st December, 1906	$3,900,000 00
Transferred from profit and loss account	696,377 82
	$4,596,377 82

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

Notes in circulation		$ 2,915,393 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 4,851,573 14	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	31,332,914 77	
		36,184,487 91
Deposits by other banks in Canada		178,499 30
Balance due to agents in Great Britain......		2,146,061 90
Balance due to banks in the United States		1,028,493 34
Total liabilities to the public		$42,452,935 45
Capital stock paid up		3,633,070 97
Reserve fund	$4,596,377 82	
Balance of profits carried forward	123,175 43	
Dividend No. 99, payable 2nd July	107,978 20	
Former dividends unclaimed	65 70	
Reserved for exchange, etc.	114,345 42	
Reserved for rebate on bills discounted.....	142,983 15	
		5,084,925 72
		$51,170,932 14

Assets.

Specie	$1,135,885 35	
Dominion Government demand notes	3,493,904 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	154,500 00	
Notes of and cheques on other banks	1,281,098 46	
Balances due from other banks in Canada	642,243 34	
Balances due from other banks elsewhere than in Canada and Great Britain	1,259,333 66	
	$7,966,964 81	
Provincial Government securities	238,424 51	
Canadian municipal securities and British or Foreign or Colonial public securities other than Canadian	695,071 85	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks ...	2,095,236 18	
Loans on call secured by stocks and debentures	3,578,049 63	
		$14,573,746 98
Bills discounted and advances current	35,595,066 76	
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	42,134 70	
Bank premises	950,000 00	
Other assets not included under foregoing heads ...	9,983 70	
		36,597,185 16
		$51,170,932 14

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President.
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager,
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital,	$10,000,000
Rest, - - - -	5,000,000
Total Assets, -	113,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

B. E. Walker, Esq., President Robert Kilgour, Esq., Vice-President
Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Matthew Leggat, Esq. James Crathern, Esq. John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D.
Joseph W. Flavelle, Esq. A Kingman, Esq. Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederic Nicholls, Esq.
H. D. Warren, Esq. Hon. W. C. Edwards Z. A. Lash, Esq., K. C. E. R. Wood, Esq.

New York Agency: 16 Exchange Place
Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents

Toronto Branch
M. Morris, Manager
C. Cambie, Asst. Manager

London (England) Branch: 2 Lombard Street, E.C.
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager

Branches in Every Province of Canada and in the United States and England.

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited

The Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

Capital Paid-up - - - - - -	$3,600,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - -	4,565,000
Deposits by the Public - - -	35,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - -	50,000,000

DIRECTORS.

E. B. OSLER, M.P., President
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
A. W. AUSTIN JAS. CARRUTHERS J. J. FOY, K.C., M.L.
W. R. BROCK R. J. CHRISTIE A. M. NANTON
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager
H. J. BETHUNE, Chief Inspector

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Agents in Great Bitain—The National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and its branches

Branches and A[illegible] Canada

Commercia and Travellers Letters of Credit issued vailable in all parts of the World

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Capital - -	$4,000,000
Rest - - -	4,500,000
Assets - -	37,000,000

ACCOUNTS opened for firms, corporations and business men.

MONEY LOANED to responsible people.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for Travellers or for Importers, containing every facility for safe and convenient banking.

INTEREST paid on Savings Deposits.

EFFICIENCY and **SATISFACTORY SERVICE** will be found in every department of our business.

70 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West

CORRESPONDENTS IN

NEW YORK - - - National Bank of Commerce
CHICAGO - - - - First National Bank
LONDON, ENG. - London City and Midland Bank

THE BANK OF TORONTO

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto

General banking business conducted

Correspondents at financial centres abroad.

F. W. BROUGHALL
General Manager.

Toronto Humane Society

103 Bay Street

President---Ven. Archdeacon Sweeny, D.D.
Hon. Treas.---Col. John I. Davidson.

Everyone is requested to report any case of cruelty promptly, so that it may be investigated.

TELEPHONE M. 1958

Contributions for the work earnestly requested.

Dora Speers, Secretary

Authorized Capital $5,000,000

UNITED EMPIRE Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS

Samuel Barker, M.P., Hamilton, President; Mark Bredin, Toronto; T. Willes Chitty, London, Eng.; George A. Clare, M.P., Preston: E. E. A. DuVernet, Toronto; Lt.-Col. F. T. C. DuVernet, London, Eng.; Rev. T. C. Street Macklem, Toronto; Stanley Marling, J. P., Stroud, Eng.; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; Bennett Rosamond, Almonte; William J. Smith, Toronto.

General Manager, GEORGE P. REID

Head Office, TORONTO

LETTERS OF CREDIT
COLLECTIONS NEGOTIATED AND RECEIVED
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital paid up - - $3,900,000
Reserves - - - $4 390,000
Total Assets - - $45,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager

Seventy-nine Branches in Canada
Eight Agencies in Cuba
St. John's, Newfoundland
New York City

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Town of
BERLIN
BONDS
TO YIELD 4⅝%
Æmilius Jarvis & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
Toronto

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA
Authorized Capital, - - - $2.000.000
Head Office, - - 34 King St. W., Toronto
President - - - - Edward Gurney
General Manager - - G. deC. O'Grady

Tourists and Travellers
are asked to make use of our
Banking Facilities.

Keewatin Flour Mills Co % BONDS, DUE 1916
Guaranteed Unconditionally by Lake of the Woods Milling Co.,
Price on application.
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
179 St. James Street, Montreal 193 Hollis Street, Halifax

Strongest Safety Deposit Vaults in Canada
Built according to the most scientific methods and mechanical skill. Guaranteed to afford
ABSOLUTE PROTECTION
for Wills, Stocks, Bonds, Insurance Policies and other valuable Documents, Jewels, Silverware, Art Works, etc., from
FIRE, WATER AND THEFT
If you can't call and inspect, write for booklet, "SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS."
THE UNION TRUST CO., Limited
Temple Building, 174 and 176 Bay Street, TORONTO
MONEY TO LOAN FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE

PROVINCIAL SECURITIES CO., Limited
Stocks, Bonds, Debentures, Western Land Investments and Cobalt Properties Bought and Sold.
Phone M. 6090. Traders Bank Bldg. Toronto, Ont.

GOOD ADVICE FOR HOT WEATHER

Summer is at last with us, and thirst is a certain accompaniment of the hot weather.

There is no more refreshing or healthy beverage than Canada's first mineral water, radnor.

From the cool Laurentian Mountains, radnor comes to us pure, sparkling and delicious.

Radnor makes the best mixer with Scotch, rye or milk. If you value your health drink radnor during the hot months

Labor Troubles in Winnipeg

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Effort to Maintain Prices — The Cause of the High Costs — The Crop Situation — The Actual Wheat Acreage Smaller Than Last Year — The Provincial Returns of Acreage.

Winnipeg, July 10.—It was stated in these columns that there was every chance of a strike occurring in the building trades in Winnipeg. Last week the bricklayers' union refused to continue work on the old schedule of 55 cents per hour. They demand 60 cents an hour, and demand it for good and bad workmen alike. The contractors have agreed to pay 60 cents an hour, but only where the man has done sixty cents worth of work, or, in other words, laid so many bricks in the hour. They have, in fact, been paying some of their men this wage since work started in the spring, but refuse to give it to everyone who calls himself a bricklayer. This does not suit the union, and so a strike has been declared, and all bricklayers have been called out, even those who have been receiving the 60 cents an hour.

The contention of the contractors seems a fair one; particularly when one remembers the fact that ten years ago a bricklayer used to lay double the number of bricks in an hour that he lays to-day. Protected by their union, they need no longer exert themselves to their full powers, knowing that the poor and the good workmen are rewarded alike. Unless there is a decided change in the attitude of both the men and the contractors the strike is likely to be a long one. As a consequence we hear of buildings being abandoned for this year and contractors withdrawing tenders which they had already made. Under these circumstances, one cannot help but feel that the men and their union have an uphill fight ahead of them. There is not the same amount of building this year in Winnipeg as in either of the last two years. True, there is one big bank building going up, and numerous houses, but there is not the same activity in all classes of building. This is accounted for by the tightness of money and the rise in all material. The carpenters' union is also showing a disposition to strike. They are asking 45 cents an hour, but as yet they have not called a strike.

A Rushing Grain Business.

This past week has seen a very large export business worked in Manitoba wheat. There was a particularly good demand on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th July. It is estimated that during these two days more than 1,500,000 bushels were sold for export. It is to be hoped that this will continue, for if we can ship from Fort William some of the 8,000,000 bushels at present in store it will be a help towards relieving the tightness of money. There is also a constant stream of wheat moving from the country points to the lake front, and the sooner this all goes for export the better for everyone concerned.

High Lumber Prices.

Lumber continues very high in the west, and the mills say there is very little chance of prices declining. They claim that lumber costs more to manufacture now than it did, and that wages have risen. The cost of lumber is chiefly determined by the price of labor, for it is labor which makes the value of lumber. The standing forest is of no value till it is cut down, carried to the mill, and cut up into various sizes. All of this requires much labor, and if wages rise, the cost of obtaining lumber must rise also. Still, this is not sufficient to cause the tremendous advance we have had. There must be other reasons. First, there is not any American lumber coming into western Canada at present. The demand in their own country has been so great that it takes them all their time to supply it without shipping across the line.

Then, there has been a demand from China and Japan and eastern countries for B. C. lumber, which, added to the very large demand from the prairie provinces, has caused the demand to outrun the supply. This of itself would have been enough to advance prices, and, naturally, the mill owners were not slow to take advantage of the situation. They have strong associations and were able to act together for the purpose of making the most out of the unusual demand, until they have now got prices up to extraordinary figures. It seems to us that such figures cannot last very many years, though, of course, lumbermen say they will go higher, and not lower. In the first place, tight money will stop farmers and merchants from using so much.

Payments in Arrears.

A country merchant told the writer this week that of the country debts outstanding last fall only fifty per cent. had been liquidated. Nor is this an isolated case. The farmers and country merchants throughout the west are heavily in debt, and it will take the coming crop to get them out. The banks are determined to prevent them from incurring such heavy debts again, at least for a time, while the tight money lasts. Therefore, the consumers of lumber in the west will have to economize, and many a farmer will decide to put off till next year or the year after the building of barns or improvements which would have gone up this year had lumber been lower or money easier.

In short, the consumption of lumber is likely to be reduced compared to what it has been the last few years. On the other hand, the supply will be larger. For a long time the lumbermen at the Pacific coast made little or no money. Therefore, there was not much inducement for starting new mills or cutting into new limits. All this has been changed. There is no doubt that the business the last two years has been enormously profitable. Therefore, people will be anxious to get into it and put up new mills. As a matter of fact, a number of new ones have been started, and old ones have increased their capacity, and stocks are likely to begin piling up. For a time, of course, the associations may be able to keep prices up. We hear of a proposition to lay off 2,000 loggers, or lumber jacks, in the lumber camps of British Columbia, so that the supply of timber may be curtailed. If this is done, it would tend to keep down production and prices would probably remain at their present level. Still the different companies will have to be working in absolute harmony or such schemes to prevent an over-supply will never work. Then, too, there is a point past which it does not pay to force prices. It would be much more profitable for the mills to continue running full blast, even though prices were lower, than to have to run only half-time, because they had killed the demand by exorbitant ones. There are some articles whose consumption is not much affected by prices, but lumber is not one of them. There are other things which can be substituted for it, such as bricks or cement.

The Crop Situation.

The crop situation remains much the same. In southern Manitoba, where there is a big acreage, there has not been enough rain, and the prospects are for a light crop. In Saskatchewan things are looking splendid, but are two weeks late. If the crops are not frozen the chances are for a bumper crop in this province.

The figures for the wheat acreage of the three provinces, compiled from the Government returns, are:

	1907	1906
Manitoba	2,789,553	3,141,537
Saskatchewan	1,965,774	1,730,586
Alberta.	177,965	135,121
	4,933,292	5,007,244

The total wheat acreage thus shows an actual decrease. The figures for Alberta are estimated by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The decrease in acreage is likely to be greater than appears in the above estimate.

BOND NOTES.

Amherst, N.S.—The ratepayers have authorized the town council to borrow $25,000 for further extension of permanent streets.

Berlin, Ont.—The Town Clerk has been instructed to offer $27,000 of debentures for sale.

Carlyle, Sask.—T, Jarrott, secretary-treasurer, Carlyle, S.D. No. 276, wants bids up to July 15th for purchase of $3,500, 20-year, 6 per cent., school district debentures.

Carnduff, Sask.—Mr. E. A. Ellis secretary-treasurer, is accepting tenders till August 12, 1907, for the purchase of debentures as follows: $2,000 20-year, 6 per cent., and $700 20-year, 6 per cent.

Hamiota, Man.—It is proposed to submit a by-law to the ratepayers to raise $4,000 for erection of a fire hall and purchase of fire engine.

Hanover, Ont.—The ratepayers will vote upon a by-law to issue $10,000 for a public library—the votes to be taken on July 26.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The ratepayers have carried the followin ws: Extension of waterworks system, cost $25,000; improving natural gas system, cost $20,000; installation of fire alarm system, cost $5,000.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Tenders will be received by H. Jagger, secretary-treasurer, for the purchase of $10,000, 30-year, 5 per cent. debentures of Moose Jaw public school district No. 1.

North Battleford, Sask.—Tenders will be received by C. Cookson, secretary-treasurer, till August 7th for the purchase of the following debentures: $100,000 40-year 5 per cent. waterworks, sewerage, etc.; $8,500, 20-year, 5 per cent. for fire hall and equipment; $7,000, 40-year, 5 per cent. waterworks ing and sidewalks; $1,500, 10-year, 5 per cent. for purchase of a cemetery.

Port Elgin, Ont.—A by-law in under consideration to issue $20,000, 20-year installment debentures.

St. Mary's, N.B.—The corporation is offering for sale $10,000 4½ per cent. debentures. Particulars from Peter J. Hughes, Fredericton, N.B.

Strathcona, Alta.—A. T. Mode, secretary-treasurer Strathcona public school district of Alberta, wants tenders up to August 1st for purchase of $50,000, 5 per cent., 30-year, school district debentures.

Victoria, B.C.—The city voted last week to raise $50,000 for sewer extension. Result not learned.

Preston, Ont.—The ratepayers have voted in favor of giving a loan of $10,000 to Clayton E. Hurlburt, of Toronto, to establish a shoe factory there.

London, Ont.—The ratepayers will shortly vote on the following schemes for a water supply: High pressure river water scheme, with Springbank water, for domestic purposes, cost $325,000; Komoka scheme, $660,000; river water scheme, cost $430,000; Titus artesian well scheme, by which the city would pay about $75,000 per annum and take over the plant at the end of five years.

Goderich, Ont.—The Light and Water Commission will ask the town council to provide $27,836 to improve the waterworks and lighting systems. It is proposed to construct a new intake and a sedimentation basin.

The Cobalt Lake Company has about $30,000 worth of ore ready for shipment. In spite of newspaper statements to the contrary, the company will not begin shipments until they are in a position to maintain them regularly. The ore on hand has all been taken out in process of development.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
INCORPORATED 1832
Capital - - - - $3,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - $5,250,000
Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S. General Manager's Office TORONTO

A general banking business transacted

Savings Accounts opened by deposit of $1 or over.
Interest added four times a year

FOR THE INFORMATION OF DEPOSITORS
This is the only Bank having its Head Office in Canada that submits its books and statements to examination by strictly independent auditor

ESTABLISHED 1873
THE STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
Head Office, - - - - Toronto

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Toronto, July 13, 1907.

BANKS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

At a recent meeting of the Medicine Hat council the mayor stated that the banks had put their heads together and were not advaning money to western municipalities for improvements. As regards Medicine Hat, he stated that one gentleman had offered to supply the municipality with all the funds which they needed. The identity of the fairy godfather was not disclosed.

The question of the banks' refusing advances and yet accepting deposits will be the principal topic of discussion at a meeting of the representatives of western municipaliries to be held in September at Medicine Hat.

The western people do not seem to realize that the banks have been too generous to them in the past, and have in a measure gone out of their way to advance funds before an issue of debentures had been made. The very poor market for municipal bonds has resulted frequently in the banks being prevented by large municipal overdrafts from furnishing funds for the legitimate commercial needs of the community. Municipal extravagance has been the subject of warning from more than one banking authority and the rapidly advancing western towns have been the leaders in this regard. The municipal ownership plans of these new communities can now have a rest for the time and such will conduce to the general benefit.

THE COBALT STRIKE.

When obviously underpaid workmen strike against tyrannical employers, either for higher wages or for improved conditions of labor, there is usually a considerable amount of public sympathy with them. When, however, as in the Cobalt case, wages of ordinary labor are in excess of the wages of skilled labor in other centres, and when the wages of skilled labor place the skilled workman on the same level, if not even above professional and salaried people, there is not much need of or likelihood of sympathy. The miners at Cobalt have been largely recruited from the farming population. Young men have left the farm on account of the high wages offered in the mining camps. If they find the work harder than they expected they can go back to their farms, as indeed some of them have done. To conspire, however, to make mining impossible in the district is the height of absurdity. Mining conditions in British Columbia have made it practically out of the question to obtain capital to work the mines there; and the same result must follow the adoption of the policy of the Western Miners' Federation in Cobalt. That organization is on its trial at present in Idaho, and whether the men who are charged with complicity in a series of crimes are guilty or not, there is enough in the evidence which has been brought forward in the trial to show that the methods of the federation are the methods of desperadoes, rather than those of honest workmen. It may be that the employers in Colorado are not what they should be, that, indeed, is shown by their conflicts with each other, conflicts quite as desperate as those which they have waged against their workmen, but that does not excuse the acts of crime committed on the miners' side. It would be a great misfortune for the Canadian workmen if they allow themselves to be drawn into an unreasonable controversy with their employers in the early stages of the mining industry at Cobalt, to the end merely that they receive an advance of wages, the whole of which they may have to pay into the treasury of the federation.

International unionism may be inevitable, but the taxing of Canadian miners for the campaign in Colorado is a one-sided kind of union. The suggestion which is reported to have been made by one of the agitators that the mines should be seized and worked by the men ought, if there is any truth in the report, to be sufficient to discredit the whole movement. We have our faults in this country, but they do not lie in tame submission to plunder, or even in tolerating the suggestion of it. If there is any reason in the demand of the men for an advance of 50 cents per day, it ought to be conceded; but to hand the whole district over to spoliation by the Western Miners' Federation, a body already deeply involved in discredit, to say the least of it, is out of the question. The interests of organized labor in Canada are by no means to be placed in jeopardy by association with an organization which is at present so much an object of general suspicion.

MONTREAL VIEWPOINT.

An Optimistic View of Market Conditions—The Technical Position Strong.

Montreal, July 11.—Money is still the pivot of the financial situation in this city, but it has not yet attained such serious proportions as reported in some of the leading cities in western Canada. The stock market, of course, feels the pinch more than any other element of business, and the scarcity of funds has been the means of practically eliminating speculative trading from the floor of the Exchange.

The comparative monetary stringency is recognized throughout as putting a well-timed brake upon the somewhat rash progress of many business houses as was characteristic of the year 1906. There is a feeling here that a trade recession was absolutely necessary to the best interests of Canada's future development, because the requirements of business had so far out-run the banking and railway facilities that only a crisis would have resulted if the business of the country had been pulled up with a sudden jerk.

As it is, the recession has been gradual, healthy and decidedly natural, and, if there is no serious crop failure in the west, which is not at all expected in the best informed circles here, the position will have been greatly strengthened and the banking and transportation companies better able to meet the demands of their customers.

The technical position of the stock market here was perhaps never stronger in the history of the Exchange. Earnings are greater than ever, substantial improvement being registered in both gross and net earnings of the steam and electric roads; the industrial houses report a tremendous purchasing demand from every section of the country; the bank clearings still maintain a very large monthly increase over the corresponding months of the year, and the latest record of failures, for the first half-year of this year, is considered as very satisfactory, despite the almost unceasing talk of a falling off in the consumptive demand of all the raw and manufactured materials. Bankers have little complaint in regard to the conduct of business and the outlook for the remainder of the year. Even a partial crop failure is not expected to throw this country's commercial development back, but will prove beneficial in its effects of awakening a few of the ultra-progressive firms to the necessity of following out a more conservative line of business policy. It is recognized that the large quantities of coarse grains sown throughout the grain-growing provinces will, in a large measure, save the country from any great falling off in agricultural revenue.

All these prosperous factors have given the securities of the country an appreciable prestige; backed by an unprecedented output everywhere, and a large number of stocks have been taken up as speculative investments, in anticipation of an advance, sooner or later, from the present low levels.

It is frequently said that the buyer has the upper hand on this market, but that is not so. The character of trading here this week has shown the seller, or the holder, to be in the stronger position.

It is noticeable that any purchasing demand that may make itself felt on the floor of the Exchange, is immediately opposed, in a manner that would be entirely unique if the fundaments of the market were weak, by an appreciation in the price of from two to three points. The trading of the past two weeks will bear this out. Only this morning there was a case in point, when, with buying orders of less than 400 shares, Montreal Power was carried up 2⅝ to 3 points. The floating supplies of many of the dividend payers has been reduced to the lowest in many years, and everything favors a very rapid recovery in the whole list when the market takes a permanent turn for the better.

THE COBALT STRIKE.

The Cobalt stocks were a little stronger on Friday owing to more favorable news in regard to the strike which was begun on Monday morning. The commissioner from the labor department, Mr. F. A. Acland, who is present on the scene, is hopeful of an early settlement. It is claimed that the recognition of the union is not an essential feature of the strikers' claims. The eight hour day is evidently a point of difficulty. Matters would probably have never reached this crisis at Cobalt were it not for the agitation of the professional spouters who made a living out of the organization of branches of the union. The Western Miners' Federation is not a body that should inspire the fidelity of any law-abiding Canadians. There is a disposition among some of the mine owners to make separate settlements with the men. The Foster and Cobalt Central were working for the first four days of the week. The Victoria, Rochester and Temiskaming mines have arranged with the men to return to work.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

(Continued from page 1.)

earnings, before fixed charges were deducted. This was a goodly share of earnings, besides the very valuable rights in subscribing for new stock in previous years, and also the fact that while ten per cent. dividends are being paid the plant and equipment have been thoroughly well maintained and extended.

A fair estimate of the company's gross for the current year, would probably be about $3,650,000, as compared with an actual $3,100,486 in the 1906 period. There is no doubt that the gross passenger earnings will be the greatest in the history of the company and will nearly have doubled those of 1901. Gross earnings up to the end of the 1906 fiscal year, showed an increase of 75 per cent. on the figures for the year 1900.

Operations have been kept well within 62 per cent. of gross, during the past ten years, the only exception being in 1904, when the ratio of expenses to gross was as high as 62.37 per cent.

The future of the company spells further success from every possible standpoint. The system is well controlled and the public generally satisfied with the facilities offered. It is true that at certain rush hours the hurrying crowds of people cannot be conveniently or comfortably carried to and from their homes, but that is again the result of our peculiar Canadian prosperity, running ahead of the facilities of transportation, whether steam or electric.

There is not a whisper of fare agitation throughout the whole city, and so long as the company is run on the present economic principles, which mean just as much giving as taking, the people will not raise any such questions as those agitating the Toronto, Detroit, Twin City, and other big traction companies.

The company's equities are many and valuable, the growth of Montreal being in itself an asset such as is enjoyed by few cities on this continent outside of Toronto and Winnipeg. In the course of time the Montreal Street Railway will be handling the huge quantities of freight which are continually passing in and out of the busy centre, and the revenue from that source alone will soon run into the hundred thousand dollars.

In the last annual report the directors were very modest in their expressions in regard to the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company, with which they are intimately associated, stating that in the past year that company had shown satisfactory results, "as seen by consulting the financial statement annexed."

What the statement of the Park and Island Railway shows is entirely different from the impression conveyed by the Montreal Street directors' report. (It should here be explained that the smaller system is indebted to the Montreal Street Railway in the approximate sum of one million dollars).

Gross earnings of that system did increase at a satisfactory rate, as did the net earnings. The latter developed at the rate of 120 per cent. over the 1905 figures, but out of net earnings of $63,462 there was an amount of $50,000 taken for the contingent renewal account, leaving as net income only $13,462 compared with $21,951 in 1905. Fixed charges and interest on cumulative preferred shares totalled $121,488; the income account for the year showing, therefore, a deficit of $108,125, compared with $91,111 in 1905.

While these figures may appear insignificant in an article on a large system like the Montreal Street Railway, they are of very great importance to the financial position of the larger traction.

The fact that nearly $50,000 was paid out on the property, besides operating expenses proper, indicates that the company will be in an altogether different position at the end of this year. As a matter of fact, the writer has it on the best of authority that there will be a very satisfactory surplus at the end of the present fiscal year on August 31.

In the liabilities of the Park and Island Railway there is shown $209,276.68 as Montreal Street Railway's loan, and an amount of $607,314.48, accrued interest on bonds; which interest is due to the Montreal Street, on account of interest ahvances in the past. It is safe to say that the Montreal Street Railway will receive substantial benefits from the Park and Island now that the smaller company is being operated on such excellent lines.

A word about the capital stock of the Montreal Street Railway in relation to the market. While being one of the most popular issues on the Montreal Stock Exchange, it has, strange to say, the smallest amount of floating stock in active trading of perhaps any other security on the exchange. A large proportion is held in the coffers of the wealthy Roman Catholic institutions and is kept under lock and key, and is, so far as the market is concerned, an unknown quantity.

As an investment issue Montreal Street stock is in every respect gilt-edged, so far as the ordinary stock of any company can be so termed. On the present market price there is a return of almost five per cent., and in the course of a few years there will be further issues of stock to look after the floating debt and extensions of the company. In the matter of franchises the company is in a very excellent condition, the actual term being thirty years from August, 1892.

THE BOND SITUATION.

The Dominion Securities Corporation this week have bought $70,000 5 per cent. 30-year debentures of the city of Port Arthur, and a few other issues have been placed with the bond houses which are not of general interest.

This indicates the feeling of municipalities toward the bond houses. There are millions of bonds on the markets but the municipalities do not seem at all inclined to let them go at a figure that will yield anything like the equivalent of the worth of money to-day. Cities which need the money to keep their public works going are not disposed to accept prices for their issues which are quite reasonable in the light of the present financial stringency. One leading bond man says that municipalities have been so long looked upon as fair game that public officials and city councils are not open to advice or honest opinion. They have lived in such an atmosphere of duplicity and of double dealing that they are constantly on the watch for some deceit that will work against their interests whenever advice is offered. They seem to be incapable of genuinely accepting honest advice. The fact is to-day that money is tight and is likely to be tight for some time. Municipalities cannot expect to get money at 4 per cent. when everywhere the best of security only will bring money at 4½ per cent.

One might as well try to change the law of gravitation as to try to borrow money at 4 per cent. when it is worth more than that. If a loaf of bread is worth only 8 cents the people who do not know will pay 9 cents for bread. They may pay 9 cents once but they will not be ignorant long, and when they are enlightened they will always have a grudge against the man who overcharged. No market is made at will. The price of bonds is regulated by world-wide laws and not by the will of the bond houses. And municipal councils must bow to these laws if they expect to get the money they need.

The demand for select Canadian securities has been good from England, Scotland, and from some quarters of the United States. This is not because there has been any miraculous increase of capital but because some Canadian cities are offering the very best of securities which will yield as high as 4½ per cent. These are picked up by insurance companies and other large investors who will take only the safest offerings. There is little or no demand from the retail investors. This also applies to Canada.

The offer for the Winnipeg bonds has evidently resulted in no arrangement for sale.

The firm of Aemilius Jarvis & Co. report an improving demand from abroad for leading Canadian municipal debentures.

Control of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company has been acquired by Messrs. Burnett, Ormsby & Clapp, of Toronto, who are a very enterprising firm of insurance brokers. They state that they have not considered any plans for the future.

New York Stock Exchange.

Range of Prices for Week Ending July 12th.

—	Closing July 5	Open. July 6	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg. Copper Co.	89⅛	89⅝	94	87⅜	88¼
Am. Car & Foundry	44⅛	44⅜	44½	42½	43
Am. Locomotive Co.	59	59	59¾	57½	58
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	120½	120⅝	122¼	116⅜	117⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	124¼	124¾	121	122
Am. Tobacco Co., pf.	92	92	92	84½	84½
Am. Woolen Co.	26½	26½	28½	25⅛	25½
Anaconda Cop. Min.	59	59¼	61¼	56⅛	57
At., Top. & S.F.	92¾	92⅞	93½	89½	90½
Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	99¾	97	96½
Baltimore & Ohio	97¾	98	99	96	97¾
Brook. Rapid Transit	59	59½	60	55⅝	57
Canadian Pacific	175⅛	175⅝	176½	172½	174¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	35⅞	36⅛	36⅞	34⅛	34⅝
Chi., Great Western	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	10¾	11½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	132¾	133	136¾	130	131¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	69	69¾	69⅞	67½	67½
Chi. & Northwestern	150	149½	150⅞	145½	148⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¼	33¼	33¾	30⅜	31½
Colorado & Southern	25½	25⅝	26	24½	25
Consolidated Gas	119¾	120	122½	116¼	117¾
Delaware & Hudson	169½	169⅝	173¾	166¼	170
Den. & Rio Grande	28⅛	28½	29	27¼	27¼
Dul., S.S. & At.	......	......	......	......	......
Erie	25¼	25½	26¼	24⅛	24¾
Erie, 2d pf.	42¾	42⅝	44	41⅜	41
General Electric	140	139	139	136¼	136¼
Great Northern, pf.	134¼	134¼	135⅞	130¼	131¼
Illinois Central	143	143½	143½	141⅛	141⅛
Interb.-Metropolitan	17½	17¾	18½	15¾	16
Internat. Paper Co.	14⅞	14⅞	15	14	15
Louisville & Nash.	116	116	117¼	113½	115
Mackay Companies	68½	67¾	67¾	66½	66½
Mackay Companies, pf.	66	66	66	65½	66
Mexican Central, pf.	20½	20½	21¾	20½	21½
Minn. & St. Louis	42½	42	42	40	40
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	107	107	108¾	101	103½
M., St. P. & S.S.M., pf.	137	138¼	139¾	138¼	138¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	34½	34⅞	35⅜	32¾	33⅜
Missouri Pacific	77	77	77⅜	74⅜	74⅜
New York Central	113⅝	113¾	114⅜	110¾	112¼
N.Y., Ont. & Western	37⅛	37⅛	38	37	37½
Norfolk & Western	75⅝	75⅞	76¼	74¼	75
Northern Pacific	131⅛	131¼	133¼	126	127½
Pennsylvania R.R.	124½	124½	125⅝	121⅜	122¼
People's Gas, Chi.	92½	92¼	92¾	91½	91½
Pullman Company	......	......	162	162	162
Railway Steel Spring	42¾	42¼	43	42	42
Reading	107¾	107¾	108⅞	100½	102¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	29¾	29¾	30	27¼	27¼
Rock Island Co.	22	22	22½	20⅞	21¼
Rock Island, pf.	47⅞	48	48⅜	46½	47
St. Louis Southwestern	21⅞	21⅞	......	......	......
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	58¼	58¼	59	56½	57
Southern Pacific	80⅞	81½	82	76¾	78½
South. Railway	20½	20½	20¾	19½	20
Texas & Pacific	31½	31	31⅜	28¾	29¼
Union Pacific	141½	141¾	143¼	135⅜	137¼
U.S. Rubber	37	37	37	36½	36½
U.S. Steel	38⅛	38	39	35¼	36⅜
U.S. Steel, pf.	100¼	100½	101	99	99⅝
Wabash	13½	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¼
Western Union Tel.	79¼	79	79¼	79¼	77¾
Wisconsin Central, pf.	36	36	40	40	40

Railroad and Street Railway Earnings

Gross Earnings

—	Week ending	1907.	1906.	Changes.		From date mentioned to the last week for which earnings have been reported. Date.	1907.	1906.	Changes.	
Canadian Northern	July 7	207,800 00	138,200 00	+	69,600 00	July 1	207,800 00	138,200 00	+	69,600 00
Canadian Pacific	July 7	1,542,000 00	1,139,000 00	+	223,000 00	July 1	1,542,000 00	1,319,000 00	+	223,000 00
Duluth, S.S. & Atlantic	......	......	......		......	......	......	......		......
Grand Trunk System	......	......	......		......	......	......	......		......
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. (Soo)	June 30	332,468 00	319,691 00	+	12,777 00	July 1	12,868,893 00	11,517,305 00	+	1,351,588 00
Detroit United	June 21	......	......		......	......	......	......		......
Halifax Electric Tram	June 30	5,012 00	4,703 66	+	308 34	......	......	......		......
Halifax Electric Tram	July 7	3,886 86	4,076 03	–	189 17	......	......	......		......
Montreal St. Ry.	June 30	......	......		......	......	......	......		......
Toledo Railways System	July 7	40,996 44	35,182 11	+	5,814 33	......	......	......		......
Toronto Railway Co.	July 7	......	......		......	......	......	......		......
Twin City	June 30	......	......		......	......	......	......		......

Net Earnings

—	MAY 1907	MAY 1906	Changes		Eleven months. 1907	Eleven months. 1906	Changes	
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co.								
Gross	126,804 00	89,942 00	+	36,862 00	1,317,119 00	1,045,199 00	+	271,920 00
Wkg. Exp.	67,521 00	55,920 00	+	11,601 00	......	......		......
	59,283 00	34,022 00	+	25,261 00	......	......		......
Renewal Funds	9,325 00	8,500 00	+	825 00	......	......		......
Net Earnings	49,958 00	25,522 00	+	24,436 00	......	......		......
Income from Investments	9,536 00	7,967 00	+	1,569 00	......	......		......
Net Income	59,494 00	33,489 00	+	26,005 00	642,721 00	453,631 00	+	189,090 00
Grand Trunk Ry.					Five months			
Gross	3,160,791 00	2,706,747 00	+	454,044 00	13,434,658 00	11,912,218 00	+	1,522,440 00
Expenses	1,986,018 00	1,666,776 00	+	319,242 00	9,567,920 00	8,388,386 00	+	1,179,534 00
Net	1,174,773 00	1,039,971 00	+	134,802 00	3,866,738 00	3,523,832 00	+	342,906 00
Grand Trunk Western.								
Gross	478,863 00	400,513 00	+	78,350 00	2,411,349 00	2,087,728 00	+	323,621 00
Expenses	414,139 00	342,602 00	+	71,537 00	2,120,333 00	1,800,605 00	+	319,728 00
Net	64,724 00	57,911 00	+	6,813 00	291,016 00	287,123 00	+	3,893 00
Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee.								
Gross	110,469 00	106,089 00	+	4,380 00	2,411,349 00	2,087,728 00	+	323,621 00
Expenses	109,009 00	99,276 00	+	9,733 00	2,120,333 00	1,800,605 00	+	319,728 00
Net	1,460 00	6,813 00	–	5,353 00	291,016 00	287,123 00	+	3,893 00
Canada Atlantic.								
Gross	158,648 00	190,280 00	–	31,632 00	687,145 00	716,835 00	–	29,690 00
Expenses	173,734 00	162,541 00	+	11,193 00	731,916 00	627,293 00	+	104,623 00
Deficit	15,086 00	......	+	42,825 00	44,771 00	......	+	134,313 00
Surplus	......	27,739 00		......	......	89,542 00		......

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Paid to Policy-Holders,
$679,662.20

Expenses,
$10,224.36 less than in 1905—only 16.34% of the income—the lowest of any Canadian Company.

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76

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Capital Paid Up 600.000
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TWIN CITY.

The market did not expect any change in the dividend on Friday, but the stock was fairly strong around 94 on reports of good earnings. The gross for June shows an increase of $46,550 or better than nine per cent. The months of July and August should show large gains.

LA BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

PROSPEROUS FRENCH-CANADIAN INSTITUTION.

Its Very Satisfactory Growth — Increases in Capital and Reserve — Deposits Have Nearly Doubled in Six Years — A Good Investment Return —This Year's Dividend.

La Banque d'Hochelaga is one of the few French-Canadian institutions which has breasted with success every unfavorable financial gale, and which has had the advantage of safe and conservative administration. To-day its reserve is eighty per cent. of its capital. In the six years its capital has increased from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and its reserve from $750,000 to $1,600,000. It has a very extensive business at its head office in Montreal, and has lately entered the Northwest field. Its deposits have nearly doubled in six years. This year it has increased its dividend return to 8 per cent.

The principal figures of its balance sheet for the past six years are:

Year	Capital	Rest	Profit and loss balance	Circulation	Total deposits	Total liabilities to the public.	Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901......	1,500,000	750,000	8,000	1,260,000	6,546,000	8,044,000	10,377,000
1902......	1,967,000	950,000	8,000	1,364,000	7,251,000	8,704,000	11,708,000
1903......	2,000,000	1,050,000	26,000	1,669,000	8,041,000	10,106,000	13,252,000
1904......	2,000,000	1,200,000	21,000	1,625,000	8,848,000	11,084,000	14,375,000
1905......	2,000,000	1,450,000	23,000	1,754,000	10,257,000	12,121,000	15,664,000
1906......	2,000,000	1,600,000	20,000	1,831,000	12,251,000	14,564,000	18,224,000

It will be seen by the above that during the six years and six months the bank's

Capital increased	....	33 p.c.
Reserve "	....	113 "
Circulation "	....	45 "
Deposits "	....	87 "
Total assets "	....	75 "

During the six years and six months the total amount transferred to the reserve fund was $850,000, of which $125,000 was from premiums on new capital and $725,000 from earnings.

Bank premises account stood at the end of November, 1906, at $333,612.

The table of percentages follows:

Year.	Prop. of rest to capital.	Prop of rest to assets other than specie and Dom. notes	Prop. of capital and rest to liabilities.	Rate of divd. paid	Rate of earning on capital.	Rate of earning on average market price of stock.	Percentage of divid on market price of stock.	Book value	Average price of shares (Calendar year.)
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
1901......	50.	7.97	27.97	7	12.05	8.79	5.10	150	137
1902......	48.30	8.88	33.51	7	12.35	8.88	5.02	149	139
1903......	52.50	8.52	30.18	7	12.90	9.90	5.34	154	131
1904......	60.	8.93	28.87	7	14.76	10.85	5.12	161	136
1905......	72.50	10.04	28.46	7	15.73	11.38	5.08	174	138
1906......	80.	9.51	24.72	7¼	17.37	11.28	4.70	181	154

An increase in capital, offered pro rata to old shareholders, was made as follows:

In 1902—1 share in 3 at 125; market price of shares, 139.

A shareholder taking his allotment of new shares and selling it at the market price at the time of issue would, therefore, have received from this source profits on the par value of his holding of 4.66 per cent. in 1902, an average of .72 per cent. for the six and one-half years.

To sum up, an investment made in 1901 in Banque d'Hochelaga stock at 137, the current price, and sold out in 1906 at 154, the current price, would have returned the investor his principal intact and 7.57 per cent. per annum interest, made up as follows:—Average dividend return on original purchase price, 5.14 per cent.; average return from sales of allotment of new stock, .53 per cent., and return on purchase price from average annual increase in selling price of shares, 1.90 per cent.

The dividend for 1907 is at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The directors and officers of the bank are: F. X. St. Charles, president; Robt. Bickerdike, M.P., vice-president; Hon. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vaillancourt, A. Turcotte; M. J. A. Prendergast, general manager; C. A. Giroux, manager of head office; O. E. Dorais, inspector.

The Duluth Railway

A VERY SMALL SURPLUS SHOWN THIS YEAR.

The Long Lane of Deficits Has Turned — The Extremely Slow Growth of Traffic — The Very Large Percentage of Operating Cost — What are the Possibilities?

An outlay of $5,000 for the common stock of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway about the mid-year of 1901, would, if the scrip had been put away in a strong box and forgotten, have yielded a sum equal to almost $55,000 to the happy possessor, at the market price quoted four and a half years later.

That the splendid record of the "Soo" Line development has inspired hopes of a similar transformation in the position of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company is a matter admitting of but little question.

In many respects such anticipations of ultimate benefits would seem to be well entertained by the holders of Duluth ordinary and preferred stocks. The two companies have much in common. They are foster-brothers, inasmuch as their relationship to the great paternal Canadian Pacific Railway is concerned. Each is controlled by this father-system, which holds a majority, enough for voting purposes, of stock, and in the case of Duluth is a large creditor, to the amount of nearly $4,000,000, on account of interest advanced to meet the yearly recurring deficits. It has been asserted, with how much truth is not known, that the Canadian Pacific Railway is well satisfied to pay such charges to restrain the northward march of a powerful and aggressive railway king on the other side of the boundary. At any rate, these charges are complaisantly met year after year, with probably the same hopefulness as exhibited by the smaller stockholders that the ebb of deficits wil turn to the flood of surpluses in the course of time.

It should be mentioned here that of the $23,000,000 (approximately) of funded debt, the Canadian Pacific Railway has guaranteed the $15,107,000 of 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, and also controls the 1913 income certificates of $3,000,000.

Exhibition of Losses.

A backward glance at the financial statements for well over a decade, shows a pitiful exhibition of losses—and at a time when the whole industrial and railway world has been overwrought by the weight of continuous prosperity.

What is the secret of the recurring deficits? may well be asked by the shareholders, who have long awaited some return on their investments. In the first place, the very slow growth of gross traffic development has not materially helped the situation, as, since 1902, during a period of extraordinary railway activity everywhere, there has been an increase in gross traffic business of only 22 per cent. In the same period, 1902 to 1907—each fiscal year ending June 30—the Canadian Pacific Railway gross earnings have increased 91 per cent., while those of the "Soo" Line have increased at the rate of 107 per cent.

It may, from the foregoing, be presumed that the long delay in profit-earning has been fundamental, although the deficits have popularly been attributed to the heavy interest charges that have accompanied each year's statement.

The underlying reason of the Canadian Pacific Company in guaranteeing the $15,000,000 of funded debt may only be known definitely "inside," but it is reasonably certain that they at least expected that the gross business of the road would develop at a much greater ratio than the 22 per cent. already shown, in a five-year period.

If, for instance, there had been ordinary expansion of traffic receipts, as in practically every other road on the continent, the system would have had no difficulty in meeting fixed charges and the accumulated interest debts now standing against it on the Canadian Pacific ledgers.

Fixed charges, however, have not been alone in deficit making, as the cost of operating has been maintained at an unusually high rate. Operations have been conducted during the past four years on an average of very nearly 70 per cent. of gross, compared with about 50 per cent. on the "Soo" Line, and from 60 to 62 per cent. on the Canadian Pacific, during normal weather.

With only 30 per cent. left for interest charges and taxes there is clearly little hope of surplus earnings under present conditions of gross development.

Statement of 1907 Profit and Loss.

The statement of earnings for year ending June 30, 1907, shows gross earnings of $3,303,429, compared with $3,057,809 in 1906. This is an increase of about 8 per cent. The official gross returns have just been published, but it will be some six weeks before the pamphlet report is out.

An estimate of expenses has been taken for June, and after deducting the same, net profits are shown at $1,040,598 an increase of only 4 per cent., when compared with the 1906 net. The smaller increase in net than in gross was due to the heavier ratio of operating expenses in consequence of a more severe winter season than experienced in the previous year.

The estimate of profit and loss for the year, as appended, gives a surplus of $5,598, contrasted with a deficit of $156,303 the previous year end. With an official eleven months' record showing a deficit of $32,667, the surplus as herein estimated, may be considered rather daring, more especially when the long line of deficits are taken into consideration, but the conditions, as seen by the writer, perfectly justify the conclusion.

How the Stock Has Acted.

There are many interesting phases surrounding the capital stock of the company, which may be instructive at the cemmencement of another fiscal year. As in the case of "Soo" Line common stock, Duluth common has dipped to almost the lowest conceivable point. But when "Soo" was at its low level of 1901, there was a very fair surplus on the year's operations, despite the low market value of the stock, and that was, of course, after all interest charges and taxes had been met.

The position of "Soo' stock was therefore, even at that time, more encouraging than the debits at the close of any of the succeeding years of Duluth.

A railway stock of $100 par value, selling at $3 is, indeed, a sight to behold. That was the price at which Duluth was selling in 1899; there was a quotation of $2.50 in 1898, which was purely nominal, however. The preferred record was even worse, if that were possible, selling in the same year at $7.75. The latter is 6 per cent., and non-cumulative, which is fortunate for the company's future plans.

The total outstanding issue of $12,000,000 of common stock, had at the lowest price, in 1899, a market valuation of but $360,000, representing a depreciation of exactly 97 per cent. on the par value. The preferred stock fared almost as badly, with an outstanding par value of $10,000,000 and a market value of $750,000; a depreciation of 92.50 per cent.

Since that time both issues have made considerable improvement, current quotations showing the preferred at 22½, and common at around 16. In 1906 the preferred sold in New York at 43½ and the highest for the common was in 1902, when it sold up at 23¾. The preferred stock has now a value of $2,200,000, still a 78 per cent. loss on the par value, and the common has a market worth of $1,920,000, or an 84 per cent. depreciation on its total par value.

Will the future deal as kindly with Duluth as with the "Soo" Line? The question is indeed difficult to answer. There are a few factors which, for the moment, place their influence against an early appreciation in the company's financial position. The foremost of these is the exceedingly sluggish development of traffic business.

Another striking factor is the chronic state of depression of the company's stock on the market. This must be accepted as an important indication against an early possibility of betterment; the average price of a reasonably lengthy period, being, of course, the only standard of market valuation which may be taken.

The Future Prospects.

It may also be presumed that if by a masterly stroke of railway genius, the road should receive a stimulus to its earning powers, and make sudden spurts of gross traffic increases, characteristic of the "Soo" Line, the debits so long carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway, as interest advances, will be very properly claimed, and even with an early improvement in traffic business, it would take more than half a decade before the preferred stockholders could expect any of the six per cent. dividend, which, in turn, must be met before any apropriation may be paid to holders of the common stock.

At the close of the fiscal year of 1906, the Canadian Pacific directors stated that Duluth had failed to meet any portion of the year's interest on the bonds held in the Canadian Pacific treasury. It was shown that some large and extraordinary expenditures, including the cost of the new ore dock at Marquette, left nothing to apply towards interest on the consolidated bonds held by the Canadian Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific directors looked for better results from the Duluth property in 1907, but it is evident that there have again been exceedingly heavy payments out of revenue, and that another year of disappointment will be registered when the official report of earnings is published in September.

In the following table, the expenses for the last month of the fiscal year have been estimated, together with the amount of charges and taxes, the result showing a surplus of $5,598 on the year's operations:

	1907	1906	Increase.
Gross	$3,303,429	$3,057,809	$245,620
Expenses	2,262,831	2,057,460	205,371
Net	$1,040,598	$1,000,349	$ 40,249
Other income	15,000	14,536	424
Total income	$1,055,598	$1,014,885	$ 40,713
Charges and taxes	1,050,000	1,171,188	*121,188
Surplus	$ 5,598	¶$156,303	$161,901

*Decrease. ¶Deficit.

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Hill and the C.P.R.

A HIGHLY COLORED ACCOUNT OF THE CONFLICT.

A Few Remarks on C.P.R.—The Wall Street Journal Baseball Reporter—Hill Wants the Freight Business of the Prairies. He Will Give C.P.R. the Passenger Traffic, if They Want it—Views of a Hill Champion.

That very admirable financial newspaper, The Wall Street Journal, occasionally departs from its searching analyses of financial statements. The baseball reporter adds variety to its pages and the following article on J. J. Hill and his conflict with the C.P.R. is interesting, if not valuable. It is an idle reproach to say that the C.P.R. is largely the product of government favors. It was built at a time in Canada's history when this support was much more warranted than greater favors extended years before to the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific. When either of these systems can achieve the position in the transportation of two hemispheres that the C.P.R. now possesses it may be time to ascribe the magnitude and deeds of the C.P.R. to government bounty.

Has the Canadian Pacific checked James J. Hill in his ambitions to share in the railroad development of the Canadian Northwest? Canadian Pacific enthusiasts and some anti-Hill men in the American Northwest say that it is all over but the shouting, and that the man who has dominated the Northwestern railroad situation for at least the past decade must at last surrender to the Harriman-Canadian Pacific coalition.

According to these enthusiasts the financial world will not again hear of a spectacular Hill invasion of a Harriman stronghold in Oregon, or a Hill Canadian transcontinental to disturb the progress of the managers of the Canadian Pacific; the ire of the mighty Canadian Pacific has at last been aroused; it has enlisted the aid of E. H. Harriman; the new Canadian Pacific route from St. Paul to the coast, heralded as the shortest and easiest in the whole western country, has given Hill a bad scare, caused him to beg for mercy and promise henceforth to be good.

In truth, however, J. J. Hill has not been so much scared as his opponents try to make out. If they want his passenger business between St. Paul and the coast he is not unlikely to pay them money for taking it off his hands. Passengers cars get in the way of Mr. Hill's big freight trains as they wind their way across the plains of the Northwest with 2,000 or 3,000 tons of freight aboard. The astute railroad man of St. Paul will, no doubt, very gladly let the Canadian Pacific et als. make all the noise and take his passengers; but meanwhile—let no one be deluded—he will lay low and chuckle.

According to J. J. Hill's associates, he will pursue his Canadian operations regardless of anything else in sight, but a low grade road between Winnipeg and Vancouver. This new line will be no slouch of a railroad. No other railroad will be so well fortified to fight the rigors of a Canadian winter. In this respect and in respect of everything that goes to make a low-cost, modern freight railroad, this new Hill freight transcontinental will have the benefit of J. J. Hill's great experience in the Northwestern railroad field.

If the Canadian Pacific hopes to drive J. J. Hill out of Canada it will have to do more than establish a mere passenger line between the lakes, St. Paul and Portland or Puget Sound. They would do better to try their hand with him in freight business.

Now, the Hill rate to Spokane from eastern basing points is the rate to Seattle and back to Spokane. Suppose the Canadian Pacific should make Spokane their basing point in the American west and endeavor to supply that territory on a lower rate than the Hill roads afford under the American classification of rates?

They would then become a competitor of J. J. Hill in this field, in fact, as is name. E. H. Harriman could lay low along the south bank of the Columbia River and chuckle while he urged the Canadian Pacific on. If the Canadian Pacific will beat Hill or if E. H. Harriman will beat Hill, they must tackle him in the freight business.

J. J. Hill would not be scared if his freight business were obliged to submit to a heavy attack. His whole career shows that opposition only has a stimulating effect on his ceaseless energy and bulldog tenacity.

Hill, Harriman, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Standard Oil—all these ridicule the talk of warfare in the northwestern railroad field, but nevertheless it is warfare and the bitterest kind of commercial warfare.

The St. Paul started for the coast to keep from dying. E. H. Harriman started to build from Portland to Puget Sound to show Mr. Hill that Portland was not the only place that could be invaded. The Canadian Pacific persists in coming down to Spokane amid the plaudits of the people to "succor" them from the heel of a "railroad tyrant"; unctuously it makes an alliance with Harriman and threatens even further inroads on the Hill territory—all because the St. Paul rialroad man will not stop his railroad operations in Canada.

J. J. Hill has not put $150,000,000 into his war-chest merely that stockholders may get 7 per cent. dividends thereon. He put it there because he appreciates that if he is going to hold Harriman in check along the fire line of the Columbia River his new line from Spokane to Portland must be second to none in the west; because if he is going to beat the St. Paul, the Northern Pacific as a railroad property must be placed above par; because if he is going to keep the Canadian Pacific on its own side of the fence, and at the same time if the Hill roads are to share in the wonderful development which is taking place in Western Canada, he must set up in that country a new transcontinental railroad to occupy the attention of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

And he has not only a war-chest to fight with. He holds a few clubs in reserve. If Mr. Harriman gets active the Minnesota farmer might quietly say: "Look out there. The Burlington is not resting on the hills of Colorado for exercise. It is not far to Salt Lake; so don't you get ambitious!"

To the St. Paul: "Don't encroach too far. These two roads (meaning the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern) can haul freight awfully cheap—cheaper than you may think. Don't try to take their bread and butter away, because, if you do—away go the rates!"

To the Canadian Pacific: "Run all the passenger trains-de-luxe you wish between St. Paul and Puget Sound. Put on conservatories, flowers and music. If there is any big deficit I might help to make it up; but keep out of my freight preserves or there will be trouble. There's traffic up in the Canadian plains waiting for me and I am going to have it!"

And so it goes. The whole history of J. J. Hill for half a century in the Northwest has been a history of ceaseless strife for existence or supremacy. And this does not mean that he is looking for trouble. It merely means that his experience teaches to exist one cannot be passive in the Northwest and let the other fellow do the leading.

Until 1897 it was a fight for existence on his part; for the past decade it has been a fight to maintain and extend the master's position. For 30 years it was the fight of a pioneer railroad builder in a pioneer country. Daylight never came until the Great Northern was created. This road, according to the critics of the day, had many trials. There are those who say that it never earned its dividends in some of the early 80's. Anyway J. J. Hill kept straight ahead, issuing stock for development work and raising money, laughing at his outside critics, squelching those within, his bulldog tenacity oblivious to everything but success.

He made the Northern Pacific an ally instead of a foe ten years ago after as adroit a piece of railroad diplomacy as the railroad world has seen in years.

A few years later in order to supplement the lines West of St. Paul he bought the Burlington just after E. H. Harriman was unable to get 10 per cent. of its stock. He bought it because of his unbounded confidence in the future of the Northwest which enabled him to pay for the Burlington a price which made his associates shudder and brought down upon himself the epithet "fool."

E. H. Harriman and the cohorts of the Standard Oil assaulted his position in Wall Street while he himself was in the west and some of his associates abroad. They made the greatest assault on a financial group that has been made since the world began. For a few days a fury raged in Wall Street that never raged before or since, and when the storm went down the farmer from Minnesota arose from a fight in perfect calmness—master of the situation.

Now they say the Canadian Pacific is going to try its hand. Up in Montreal and over in London this road is hailed as the greatest thing of its kind in the world. Its glories and its virtues have no limits.

American finance, however, sees other roads on its horizon. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is truly a magnificent railroad, and, while nobody wents to bedim the enthusiasm of Canadian Pacific enthusiasts, it must be said in all candor that this road is largely the product of the favors of a bounteous government which for years and years showered upon it lands by the millions of acres and subsidies and bonuses and dollars, and even constructed railroads.

It never had to wind its way across the plains and mountains without aid of a paternal government; with merely the backing of obscure individuals as was the Great Northern venture. For a quarter of a century its career in the Canadian Northwest has been pretty free from opposition and competition. Doubtless when it does get competition it will prosper still; but just now these points should not be lost sight of.

Meanwhile the allies and opponents of James J. Hill may be sure that he will continue his operations in the railroad field. He will not permit himself to be "bluffed" by the Canadian Pacific or scared by Mr. Harriman or euchred by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul and its friend, the Standard Oil.

There is the flavor of a romance about his colossal figure and deeds that clings about no other figure in the railroad or financial world. It is a romance which brings to the mind of every one stirring events connected with the development of the American and Canadian West for nearly fifty years back. For this reason no less than for what he has done the financial world and men in general will continue to watch with increasing interest the moves of Mr. Hill in the great game which is being played on the western railroad map.

France and Canada

INVESTMENTS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES COMPARED.

The Revenue Yield Greatly in Our Favor—The Ignorance of Canada Among French Investors — Securities of Every Other Country Quoted on the Bourse — No Mention of Canadian Stocks.

Paris, July 2.—In this paper's issue of the 8th June an article struck me; it was entitled, "A Puzzle to Brokers." It dealt with the problem of the tightness of money, while the stock yields of our good Canadian issues were exceptionally big. The writer recalled that at their actual prices the representative stocks of the Canadian market offered advantageous investment opportunities, such as:

	Per cent.
Bank of Montreal, capitalizing at over	4.
Bank of Toronto, do.	4.50
Bank of Commerce, do.	4.50
Imperial Bank, capitalizing at nearly	5.
Merchants Bank, do.	5.25
B. N. A. Bank, do.	5.25
Hochelaga Bank, do.	5.25
Nova Scotia Steel, pfd.	6.80
Dominion Coal, pfd. do.	6.30
Illinois Traction, do.	6.90
Bell Telephone do.	5.90
Toronto Ry. do.	5.70

These are, undoubtedly, very attractive, and it is a matter of regret that the modern means of inter-communication are not sufficiently advanced to keep the investing European populations in a more intimate and constant touch with Canada.

* * *

Little Canadian financial information has been diffused outside of Canada or England. The European knows practically nothing about our country, except that it is a large argicultural land. In mostly all the American railroad stock lists published in France by the financial papers dealing with the American market, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk are given as American issues.

Here the first-class financial periodicals publish a weekly report on the standing of the foreign banks, such as the Imperial Bank of Germany, the special local banks of Germany, the Bank of England, the Bank of Scotland, the Bank of Ireland, the Bank of Austria-Hungary, the National Bank of Bulgaria, the National Bank of Denmark, the National Bank of Greece, the National Bank of Holland, the banks of Italy, the Bank of Norway, the Bank of Portugal, the Bank of Roumania, the banks of Russia, Sweden, Swirzerland, and even those of Servia and Japan, not excepting the Associated Banks of New York.

These periodicals publish the weekly quotations of the price of money and the exchange rates on nearly all the markets of the world down to those of Egypt, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, India, Japan and China.

And the affairs of Canada are totally left out. These papers will simply reproduce from an English newspaper an occasional list of the Canadian clearing house transactions, and nothing about the progress of our banks or of our trade, nothing about the amount of subscribed capital, the reserves, loans, deposits and the rates of discount in our institutions of credit. The surplus of the statutory security or guarantee fund of our Minister of Finance over the Government's note issues; the very fundamental principles of our political life, our constitution and the institutions of which we rightly boast, at home, are utterly unknown.

I have known a French law student who went to London to get information about the Canadian municipal institutions—being the subject of his thesis. He had been unable to gather his documentation on the subject in France.

The French financial papers give substantial financial news of San Salvador, of Uruguay, whilst with respect to Canada they will only have a few lines here and there on the appearance of the crops.

Two reasons may be given in explanation of this fact.

Firstly, because very few issues have ever been brought over to France. Practically there never was made a serious appeal to the French investing public on behalf of a reputable Canadian enterprise. Except on one or two occasions, our Government or municipal authorities have never floated a substantial loan in Paris; so that the public, at large has had no opportunity of appreciating the real financial credit of constitutional Canada. The standard corporations of our country have been constituted and financed wholly independently of French capital. And not a single one has ever asked to be listed on the Bourse.

The money transactions of Europe, South America and the Orient rely partly on the wealth of France. And we may say that if ever the civilized nations are to enter into an international federation of some kind and bind themselves by a common statute or charter, such a universal peaceful rapprochement will undoubtedly be brought about through the financial interests of all concerned.

Money is international. It becomes the universal practice and a necessity for every country to be jointly and severally interested in the representative enterprises of each other. There must be a bond of international solidarity uniting the moneyed classes for the national and international welfare of the people, as well as a fraternal help in the legitimate development of others' estates and progress.

Is not Germany—the only country of Europe whose national debt is not, even partially, quoted in Paris—seeking by all means (even by threats) a rapprochement with France through the listing of her stocks on the Bourse?

The second reason to which the French ignorance of Canada, as a field for investment, is to be ascribed, is perhaps—strange as it may seem—the lack of reliable information regarding our country. I do not mean that our Governments and the publicity bureaus of our cities are moderate advertisers. On the contrary, the canvassing literature of our country is abundant and generally quite nicely presented. But most of it is written in English, and the portion of it which is done in French is very often illegible.

The efforts of our Governments have been directed towards the agricultural classes; nothing has been done to convey to the higher classes of society instructive information on the questions most interesting, viz., our constitution, our political institutions, our laws bearing on the social problems of the hour—a question most momentous amongst the van-guard nation of the practically social-evolutionist world. While there has been an American millionaire to organize an annual series of French lectures at Harvard and elsewhere in the States, and simultaneously to secure a chair in the Sorbonne for an American professor of social and political economy; as regards Canada the interchange of social and political lore between Canada and France, has been limited to one or two extra lectures delivered by the Harvard lecturers in Montreal and Ottawa, and, as to France, to the lecture delivered in the country villages by the emigration agents on wheat growing, deer hunting and touring. And that is about all. Canada should be more systematically and more scientifically advertised.

Truth remains unknown if untold. "Nothing can come of nothing," said Joshua Reynolds; "the mind is but a barren soil; a soil which is soon exhausted and will produce no crop, or only one, unless it be continually fertilized and enriched with foreign matter."

The French people has already and will yet yield a crop for us if its mind is properly and decently enriched with true and substantial information.

The Governments of Russia, Argentina, those of Brazil, Roumania, and how many others I ignore, have some sort of organization in Paris, that is entrusted with the task of exercising an intelligent and discreet publicity and advertising office through the big newspapers and telegraph agencies on behalf of their respective countries.

Some similar organization ought to be attempted for Canada, partially by the Governments and by the associations of our corporations.

* * *

My intention was to compare the yields of investments in Canada to those current in France, and finally to express the hope that proper steps may be taken by the interested corporations or associations in Canada to make our country, financial and economic, better known in France, so that it may hold in the eyes of Europe the rank which it is entitled to, and that it be credited according to its merits.

The seven Canadian banks mentioned in the beginning of this article yield an average of 4.80 per cent. to the shareholder. The seven of the representative banks of France yield, respectively, at the present investment price, as follows:

	Per cent.
Banque de France	3.21
Banque de Paris de Pays Bas	2.86
Banque de l'Algerie	3.11
Banque Hypothec d'Espagne	3.14
Societe 'Generale	3.64
Comptoir Nationale	3.64
Credit Lyonnais	3.77

or an average of 3.33 per cent.

In the industrials, the Nova Scotia Steel, pfd., yielding 6.80 per cent., may be compared with the Forges du Nord et de l'Eat, which yield 3.82 per cent.; the Dominion Coal, with its preferred yielding 6.30 per cent., compares favorably with the French Denain et Anzin's 2.04 per cent. revenue. The Illinois Traction, pfd., with its 6.90 per cent., and Toronto Railway, 5.70 per cent., contrast with the Tramways de Paris et de la Seine yielding 4.10 per cent., and the French Thomson-Houston Co., 2.10 per cent.

The average yield of the herein cited Canadian list being 5.43 per cent., and that of the French one, 3.22 per cent., provide us with ample matter to meditate upon.

I wish to sum up here the contents of a schedule of investments given as a model by M. Alfred Neymark, the great financial statistician, in his review, Le Rentier.

The article (published in June) aims at supply the French rentier or investor with useful hints as to the best use that can be made of a given sum of money. It reflects a vivid picture of the state of things here. It says a sum of 1370 francs may be invested in French national stocks thus:

	Price.	Rev.	Reimbursement.
3% amortissable	480	15.	500
Indo-Chine bonds 3½%	460	17.50	500
Tunis bonds, 3%, 1902	430	15.	500
Totals	1370	47.50	1500

Say, a net revenue of 3.46 per cent, together with a premium upon repayment of 130 francs.

II.

A sum of 1785 francs may be invested in the City of Paris and Credit Foncier prize drawing bonds, thus:

Paris, bonds 2½%, 1892	365	8.82	400
Communales, 2.60%, 1892	455	11.52	500
Foncieres, 2.60%, 1885	465	11.51	500
Communales, 3%, 1906	500	13.40	500
Totals	1785	45.25	1900

Say, a net revenue of 2.53 per cent., and a premium of reimbursement of 115 francs: the bonds being entitled to monthly drawings of important prizes.

III.

A sum of 2,055 francs may be invested in foreign railroads, thus:

Lombards, bonds, 3%	315	13.	500
Lombards, bonds, 4%	485	20.	500
Audalous, Ire serie	325	14.20	500
Santa Fe, 4½%	485	20.57	500
Buenos Ayres, 4½%	445	20.89	500
Totals	2055	88.66	2500

Say, a net revenue of 4.28 per cent., with a premium at repayment of 445 francs.

IV.

A sum of 2775 francs may be invested in divers industrial bonds, thus:

Malfidano bonds, 4%	490	18.20	500
Nickel, 4%	485	18.20	500
Penarroya, 4½%	515	20.58	500
Messageries Mar., 3½%	425	15.95	500
Transatlantique, 3%	365	13.67	500
Magasine generaux, 4%	495	18.58	500
Totals	2775	104.73	3000

Say, a net revenue of 3.80 per cent., together with a premium at repayment of 225 francs.

V.

A sum of 3490 francs may be invested in foreign national stocks, thus:

Russian bonds, 5%, 1904	485	25.	500
Mor occo, 5%	520	25.	500
Siam, 4½%	490	22.50	500
Japan, 5%	510	25.25	505
China, 4%, 1895	480	20.	500
China, 5%, 1902	510	25.	500
Ottoman, 4%, 1894	495	20.	500
Totals	3490	162.75	3505

Say, a revenue of 4.65 per cent. We may add to these the Egyptian, 3½ per cent.; Swedish, 3½ per cent.; Norwegian, 3½ per cent., 1905; Dutch, 3 per cent., 1894, which all yield an average over 3½ per cent.

VI.

A sum of 5,030 francs may be invested in French railway stocks and bonds, thus:

Lyon stock		1325	58.	500
Orleans stock		1340	59.	500
Orleans bonds,	2½%	390	11.17	500
Lyon "	2½%	395	11.17	500
Midi "	2½%	390	11.18	500
Ouest "	2½%	390	11.18	500
Est "	2½%	400	11.16	500
Nord "	2½%	400	11.16	500

Say, a revenue of 3.65 gross for Lyon and Orleans and net for the 2½ per cent. bonds. The Lyon and Orleans shares are repayable at 500fr., plus a jouissance share.

VII.

A sum of 5,405 francs may be invested in oank shares thus:

	Price.	Revenue
Cromptier National	675	30.
Credit Foncier	675	28.
Banque de Paris	1475	60.
Credit Lyonnais	1150	55.
Union Parisienne	745	40.
Societe Generale (1)	410	15.50
Credit Industrial (2)	275	13.75

(1) Share of 500 fr. nominal, 250 paid.
(2) Share of 500fr. nominal, 125 paid.

Say, a gross revenue of 4.48 per cent. or about 4 per cent. net.

In concluding this article, let me say that when the income tax law, which is being voted now in Parliament is passed, the revenue will be still considerably curtailed, this tax being 4 per cent., together with 4 per cent. additional on all revenues; that is, on revenues derived from all sources when the total revenue amounts to 100,000 francs.

This complimentary tax is imposed according to a scale burdening the taxpayer according to the amount of his revenues.

EDMOND J. P. BURON.

CANADA NORTHWEST LAND.

The sales of Canada Northwest Land for June show another large falling off, both from the previous month and the corresponding June of the previous year. The average price received per acre has increased. In May it was $11.41, in June, $12. The decrease for the first six months of 1907 is $230,863, or 63 per cent. The average price per acre is $11.10 as compared with $9.09 for the first half of 1906. The figures for June, 1907, are:

	Acres	Price.
For month of June, 1907	1,601.12	$19,211.60
Against June, 1906	5,255.12	57,685.30
Decrease	3,653.97	$38,473.70
	Acres	Price.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1907	11,477.44	$128,462.48
Against 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1906	39,491.78	359,863.09
Decrease	28,014.34	$230,863.61

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged at 4 per cent. A year ago it was 3½ per cent. Two years ago it was 2½ per cent. The statement of the bank shows the proportion of reserves to liabilities 43.71 per cent., compared with 38.44 per cent. last week, 48.45 last year and 48.66 two years ago. The gain of 5.27 per cent. this week compares with a gain of 7.22 per cent. last year, and a gain of 6.01 two years ago. The statement shows:—

		Increase.
Reserve	£24,776,000	£ 732,000
Circulation	29,597,000	*380,000
Bullion	36,682,468	352,473
Other securities	24,548,206	*8,055,000
Public deposits	....	*2,150,000
Other deposits	35,000,239	*3,769,000
Notes reserve	23,096,000	648,000
Gov't securities	16,623,000	1,500,000

*Decrease.

Dominion Coal Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A half-yearly Dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, payable on August 1st, 1907, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books on July 18th, 1907.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Shares will be closed from July 18th, at 3 p.m., until August 1st, at 10 a.m.

Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.

J. MACKAY,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 28th, 1907.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½ p.c.) for the current quarter, being at the rate of six per cent. (6 p.c.) per annum on the Capital Stock of this Bank (to be reduced to Three Million Dollars) has been declared, and that the same will be payable on such reduced capital at the Head Office and at the Branches on and after Friday, the 16th day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
F. G. JEMMETT,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 2nd, 1907.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK

BY-LAW TO REDUCE CAPITAL STOCK.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada hereby gives notice of intention to apply to the Treasury Board for the issue of a certificate approving of the By-law below set out, and such application will be made as soon after this notice has been published for four weeks in the Canada Gazette and in a newspaper published in the City of Toronto as the Treasury Board can hear the application.

Shareholders' By-law No. VIII.

WHEREAS the capital stock of the Bank is Four Million Dollars divided into forty thousand shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, and the whole of said capital stock is issued and fully paid up;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to reduce the said capital stock to Three Millions Dollars divided into thirty thousand fully paid up shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each;

THEREFORE the shareholders of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, now assembled in annual general meeting, enact as follows:—

1. The capital stock of the Sovereign Bank of Canada is hereby reduced to Three Million Dollars, divided into thirty thousand full paid up shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, and the number of shares held by each shareholder at the time this By-law comes into operation is accordingly reduced in the same proportion, and the registers of shareholders shall be rectified and all other proper entries shall be made so that the said reduction may be properly made and the provisions of this By-law properly carried out.

2. Share certificates in such form as the Board of Directors may adopt shall be issued to the shareholders for the number of entire shares held by them respectively after the said reduction has been made, but no fractional part of a share resulting from the operation of this By-law shall be assignable or transferable on the books of the Bank. There shall however be issued to those who may be entitled thereto special certificates representing fractional parts of a share. Each such special certificate may state that the said fraction of a share may be combined with any other fraction or fractions of a share so as to produce an entire share or shares, and such special certificates and the fractions represented thereby shall for the purpose of being combined with another fraction or fractions of a share be assignable by instrument in writing, and the assignee shall be entitled to the benefit of the fractions represented thereby, and upon the production and surrender to the Bank at any time by the holder of special certificates representing fractions of shares sufficient to make up one or more entire shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, such holder shall be registered as the holder of the entire share or shares so represented and a share certificate therefor shall be issued. A special certificate shall be issued for any remaining fractions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the corporate seal of the said Bank has been hereto attached and this By-law has been signed by the President and General Manager on the eleventh day of June, 1907.

AEMILIUS JARVIS, President.
F. G. JEMMETT, General Manager.
(27)

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A Study in Options

By Mr. Ary Oppenheim, LL.D., London, Eng.

THE PUT.

"Put" is the right to sell or deliver at some future date an agreed amount of stock, or a certain number of bonds and shares at a fixed price. One pays a certain sum for such a right, varying according to fluctuations that are expected in the price of such stock.

On hearing for the first time about a put, one might feel inclined to say that it is not of much use, in case the price of the stock advances continuously. But this is caused by a misapprehension. For whoever buys a put will act wisely by buying some of the stock against his option. By doing so he makes his option more expensive; but, if the market advances, he will yet be able to profit, notwithstanding his put. Let us take an instance.

A decides on 24th August, 1903, to give for the put of 400 X, per the end of November.

Let us assume that he has to pay $4.50 per share of $100. But he receives the interest on the shares during six accounts. This will make the quotation about ½ per cent. higher than the actual market price, as the interest one receives is less than what one would have to pay in the opposite case. X comes 74⅝ from New York, sight London is 4.86, and, if the London market is on parity, X will open at about 76⅜-⅝. The quotation of the put for the last of November will then be about 77. A. instructs his broker, and is informed that same evening that $4.50 was paid per share for the put of 400 X at 77 per end of November. But he was wise, and also instructed his broker to buy right out 150 X per end of November. These shares are bought for him cum dividend at 77⅝, as he has to pay for the interest on the shares until the end of November. In September the market improves, and gradually all prices advance. October brings higher prices still, as it becomes evident that the money market in New York can comfortably satisfy the demands caused by the west for the transport of the harvest. On October 8th A. sells 50 X per the last of November at 85 5-16 ex dividend, in September 2 per cent. dividend having been declared. The market remains good, prices advance still further, and on November 12th A. sees his way to sell the remaining 100 at 90 1-16. At the end of November X are 84½, and A. cannot put in consequence. He abandons his option, and his account will turn out as per instance.

As may be noticed, the income-tax has not been deducted, when calculating the dividend.

EXAMPLE 1.

Dr.		Cr.	
August 24th—		September—	
$4.50 per share put of 400 X at 77	£360 0 0	$2 dividend on 150 X	£ 60 0 0
150 X (bought at 77⅝	2,328 15 0	October 8th—	
End of November balance	25 12 6	50 X (sold) at 85 5-16	853 2 6
		November 12th—	
		100 X (sold) at 90 1-16	1,801 5 0
	£2,714 7 6		£2,714 7 6
		November 30th—	
		Balance	£25 12 6

Let us now assume that prices fall away, what, of course, may also happen. Our example will then be very interesting, because in September X will be negotiated ex dividend; the shares will be $2 less, and it will look as if A. gets the shares $2 cheaper and need only pay $2.50 for his option. This is often misunderstood. For if a dividend is declared the giver for the put has his account debited for it, when he puts the stock. On the other hand, the giver for the call will be credited for the dividend he calls the stock.

As already explained, A. gave, on August 24th, $4.50 per share for the put of 400 X at 77, per the end of November, whereas he bought at that same day 150 shares at 77⅝. But the market laughs at anything optimistic, nor takes intrinsic values into account. With small ups and somewhat bigger downs it continually falls away, until on September 3rd A. has an opportunity of buying 50 X cum dividend at 69¾. The market becomes weaker and weaker, difficulties arise in the New York money market, etc. On October 5th A buys 100 X at 59⅞ ex dividend, and finally buys another 100 at 57 11-16—all these purchases to be effected at the end of November. He will then put 400 X at 77, and be debited for the dividend of these. His account will then be according to example 2:

EXAMPLE 2.

Dr.		Cr.	
August 24th—		September—	
$4.50 per share put of 400 X at 77	£360 0 0	$2 dividend on 200 X	£ 80 0 0
150 X (bought) at 77⅝	2,328 15 0	November 30th—	
September 3rd—		400 X put at 77	6,160 0 0
50 X (bought) at 69¾	697 10 0		
October 15th—			
100 X (bought) at 59⅞	1,197 10 0		
November 8th—			
100 X (bought) at 57 11-16	1,153 15 0		
November last—			
$2 dividend on 400 X	160 0 0		
Balance	342 10 0		
	£6,240 0 0		£6,240 0 0
		November 30th—	
		Balance	342 10 0

(To be continued.)

THE COBALT OUTPUT.

Coniagas Still Leads—Total Shipments Are 6,500 Tons for Year to Date.

The shipments from Cobalt for the year to date are 6,451 tons. June made a record in quantity, as 1,712 tons were sent out. During the first week in July Coniagas was again the largest producer with 272,000 pounds, or four carloads. The La Rose made a shipment of one carload. This property, which has been mysterious in its methods, is said to have an enormous body of ore in sight, but the management claim to be waiting for better methods of treatment. It is likely that the strike will interfere with the output, although some of the mine managers say they will continue to ship ore if they have to haul it to the station themselves. In Trethewey's shipment made the week before last there was one carload of first-class ore, which should bring $25,000. The Imperial appears on the shipping list for the first time and has sent a small carload of cobalt ore to the North Wales Smelting Company.

Week Ending July 6.

	Lbs.
Coniagas	272,000
Buffalo	120,000
Nipissing	102,170
La Rose	60,115
Imperial	37,530
Total	591,815

The shipments for the month of June and year to date are:

	June.	Lbs. Year to date.
Coniagas	1,539,649	3,172,630
Nipissing	477,450	2,650,052
O'Brien	64,520	2,234,381
Trethewey	224,200	1,095,718
Buffalo	281,130	1,164,300
La Rose	316,216	739,898
Silver Queen	124,580	389,148
Green-Meehan		196,790
Cobalt Central		141,877
Kerr Lake	94,000	249,000
Cobalt Townsite		136,230
Foster	40,000	140,350
Right of Way	129,330	134,530
Right of Way	129,330	134,530
Colonial	40,000	74,250
University		61,385
McKinley-Darragh		60,000
Temiskaming		54,500
Hudson Bay		55,500
Red Rock		40,000
Nova Scotia		30,000
Drummond	44,090	44,090
Imperial		37,530
Total	3,425,165	12,902,159
Tons	1,712.58	6,451.79

The month of May, April 29 to May 31:

	Lbs.
Coniagas	682,920
O'Brien	557,290
Nipissing	433,310
Trethewey	229,020
Buffalo	82,770
Hudson Bay	55,500
Temiskaming	54,500
Townsite	46,070
Silver Queen	44,000
Cobalt Central	40,000
Right of Way	1,400
	2,226,780

The shipments for the first four months are as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.
Nipissing	623,701	457,620
O'Brien	419,831	390,110
Buffalo	279,000	120,000
Trethewey		178,648
Coniagas	174,220	108,580
La Rose	123,500	175,067
Silver Queen	125,683	94,885
Green Meehan	61,210	68,380
Foster	43,600	56,750
Kerr Lake		75,000
Cobalt Central		66,957
University	61,385	
McKinley-Darragh	60,000	
Cobalt Townsite	47,160	
Nova Scotia		30,000
Total lbs.	2,019,290	1,821,997

	March.	April.
Nipissing	565,801	
O'Brien	403,470	389,160
Buffalo	241,400	40,000
Trethewey	296,440	167,410
Coniagas	127,920	217,350
La Rose	65,000	
Green-Meehan		67,200
Cobalt Central	34,920	
Foster		
Kerr Lake		80,000
Cobalt Townsite	43,000	
McKinley-Darragh		
Red Rock	40,000	
Right of Way	3,800	
Totals lbs.	1,821,751	961,120

B.C. LUMBER TRUST'S CRISIS.

A Vancouver despatch to the Seattle Post Intelligencer says:—Logging and lumbering industries of the coast are facing the most serious crisis of recent years, and if the situation is to be saved and the present good market for lumber to be upheld, owners declare over $1,00,000 will have to be procured right away to take care of the overproduction of logs.

So serious is the situation that at recent conferences between loggers and millmen and the heads of local banking institutions, three bank managers undertook to arrange for the raising of $800,000, with which to buy up surplus logs at present on the market.

On Saturday night all the logging companies operated by members of the British Columbia Loggers' Association are scheduled to shut down indefinitely, but before many of the loggers can take that step they will have to be financed, and if the $800,000 is forthcoming it will be expended to that end.

The owners of all the large lumber mills represented in the membership of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers, Limited, are vitally interested in saving the loggers. The position of the associated mills is this: If the $800,000 worth of logs now on the market are permitted to be slaughtered, as they undoubtedly will if the loggers do not receive financial aid, the greatly reduced price of logs will make possible the erection of many small mills, which will be outside the association. The consequence of this will be that these independent mills will sell their product wherever possible at prices which cannot be controlled. In other words, the present trust market for lumber will be demoralized.

He who counts upon all that is due him will find that he has added many bad debts to his assets.

BANK NOTES.

The Bank of Montreal will shortly open a branch at Medicine Hat, Alberta, under the management of Mr. E. S. Martin, formerly manager at Raymond.

The following appointments have been made in the Bank of Montreal:

F. G. Woods, accountant at Lethbridge, to be accountant at Calgary.

W. H. Jackson, accountant at Sarnia, to be accountant at Chatham, N.B.

R. S. Mabee, acting manager at Millbrook, to be accountant at Lethbridge.

J. M. Clancy, accountant at Calgary, to be manager at Raymond.

H. K. Austin, accountant at Chatham, N.B., to be accountant at Sarnia.

The question of appropriating unclaimed dividends in the hands of banks was brought up in the English House of Commons lately. Mr. Runciman, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the subject had been often considered but the difficulty of indemnifying the banks against possible claimants was considerable. The total nominal value of stock and cash in the hands of the National Debt commissioners was £1,841,986 an amount in his opinion not unreasonable as a reserve against the liabilities of claimants.

The Bank of Toronto has opened a sub-agency to Port Hope at Campbellcroft.

The Bank of Nova Scotia is opening a branch in St. Catharines.

Mr. G. T. Somers, president of the Sterling Bank, sailed this week for a short holiday to Great Britain and Europe.

The Manitoba Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the trial judge in the suit of Union Bank vs. Dominion over a raised cheque received in deposit by the Dominion Bank and drawn on and paid by the Union Bank. The judgment of the trial court was in favor of the Dominion Bank. The case will doubtless be appealed. The legal point in question was whether the endorsement on the cheque by the Dominion Bank in passing it through the clearing house was binding in law.

A London cable says that James Stewart Cather, a bank clerk who absconded from Canada with $6,500 belonging to the Bank of British North America, surrendered himself this week to the police authorities.

WHITE BEAR MINE.

The White Bear Mine is one of the few Rossland propositions which has survived the boom days. The directors have persisted in standing by the property and after a reorganization and consequent financial difficulties reported at the annual meeting held this week in Toronto that it would now be possible to mine an average of 125 tons per day for the next three years at least.

Shipments began this week. Some 3,000 tons of ore have been broken down within the last month, but were not hoisted, the hoist being out of order. This has now been repaired, and the hoisting began July 4. This output will, it is conservatively estimated, net a profit of $150 to $250 a day. The manager also reported that if twenty-five more stamps were added to the mine equipment the output could be easily doubled. Shares represented at the meeting were $1,500,000, over one-quarter of the capital. The White Bear is one of the old-timers. It has been operated pretty steadily since 1896, the directors sticking to it amid discouragement and the closing of other Rossland mines. The present company was reorganized over a year ago.

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C. E. Corbold, Manager.

Canadian Stocks

Quotations of Securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with prices at closing on Friday of each week. In stocks listed on both Exchanges, prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active.

Active Stocks

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred Stock	Bonds	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Last Dividend Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Range for year 1906 Low.	Range for 5 months, 1907 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing one year ago, July 12. Ask	Closing one year ago, July 12. Bid	Friday, July 12. Ask	Friday, July 12. Bid	Range for week ending July 11, in market of activity First	High	Low	Last	Sales
							BANKS															
50	10,000,000			5,000,000	1st June	q. 2	Commerce	190½	169½	180	Jan.	170	May	176	174	171	170¾	171½	°171½	170½	170½	43
50	3,633,070			4,596,377	1st July	q. 3	Dominion	283	262½	267	Jan.	237	Mar.	270		234½	232½	223	234⅛	223	233¾	1,321
100	2,470,210			2,470,210	1st June	q. 2½	Hamilton	233	210	217	Jan.	204	April	228		205	200	°201	°201	°201	°201	4
100	4,804,551			4,804,550	1st May	q. 2¾	Imperial	254½	225	230	Jan.	217	Mar.	246	245	223	220¾	218	°221	217	°220½	68
100	6,000,000			4,000,000	1st June	q. 2	Merchants	176	160½	170	Jan.	159	May	170	168¾		160½	161	161	160¾	161	56
100	1,000,000			1,000,000	1st July	q. 2	Metropolitan	202⅛	192	192½	Mar.	192	Mar.	201½	200⅛	193						
100	3,277,620			3,277,620	1st July	q. 2½	Molsons	230	204½	215½	Jan.	200	May	230	226			°203	°203	°203	°203	1
100	14,400,000			11,000,000	1st June	q. 2½	Montreal	261	252¼	257	Jan.	243½	May	256	255	250	248½	246	249	246	249	33
100	3,000,000			5,250,000	1st July	q. 3	Nova Scotia	297½	273	293	Jan.	286	May	287	275	283		281¼	281¼	281¼	281¼	3
100	3,000,000			3,000,000	1st June	q. 2½	Ottawa	233	222	226¾	Feb.	220	Mar.	228½	226½	220						
100	2,500,000			1,250,000	1st June	q. 1¾	Quebec	145	139½	145	Mar.	134	May		143	135		133	134	133	134	50
100	3,900,000			4,390,000	1st July	q. 2½	Royal	247½	222	242	Jan.	234¼	May	235	234¾	233						
100	3,000,000				16th May	q. 1½	Sovereign	155¼	133					160		117	114	116	117	114	114	116
50	1,540,420			1,640,420	1st June	q. 3	Standard	250¼	223	230¼	Feb.	220	April				216	215	216	215	215½	93
100	3,986,820			4,486,820	1st June	q. 2½	Toronto	251	222	235¼	Jan.	*215½	May			219		218	218	218	218	18
100	4,350,490			1,900,000	1st July	q. 1¾	Traders	155	138½	140	Jan.	135	May		140	134						
100	3,000,000			1,600,000	1st June	s. 3½	Union	158	143¼	152	Jan.	143½	May	160	153	140						
							TRANSPORTATION															
100	121,680,000	42,720,000	101,519,411		1st July	s. 3½	Canadian Pacific Railway	201	155¾	195⅛	Jan.	*156½	Mar.	158	157⅞	174½	174	175⅛	175⅛	173	173	210
100	12,500,000		21,162,000	1,546,272	1st May	q. 1¼	Detroit United	102	79¼	84½	Jan.	65	Mar.	92¼	91½	66¾	66½	69½	69½	65¾	66½	926
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000				Duluth	21	16¾	14	May	14	May									
100	1,350,000		600,000	252,053	1st July	q. 1½	Halifax Electric	108	100	104½	Jan.	*94	Mar.	107	103½	101	97	99¾	99¾	°98	°99	113
100	7,500,000		8,311,561				Havana Electric	50	35	45¼	Feb.	40	Mar.	46½	44		28					
100		5,000,000			15th July	q. 1	Havana Electric, preferred	97⅞	79	86	Jan.	70	April	93	87	73½	72¾	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	110
100	6,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500		1st July	q. 1½	Illinois Traction, preferred	101½	88½	94¼	Feb.	*85	Mar.	94½	93			84	84½	83	83	207
100	14,000,000	7,000,000	51,865,000		15th July	s. 2	Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie...			136¾	Jan.	91	May	153				108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	20
100	9,000,000		2,473,333	524,770	1st May	q. 2½	Montreal Street	284	211	239	Jan.	202	Mar.	278	277	204	203¾	°212	°212	°206	206	217
100	840,000			87,100	19th Jan.	a. 6+1½	Northern Navigation	110¼	80½	104	Jan.	89	Mar.	98	95	95		90	90	90	90	21
100	7,938,900		10,385,000		15th June	q. ½	Northern Ohio Traction	33¼	27	30⅝	Jan.	26	April	31	29¾							
100	3,132,000		323,146	362,500	1st June	q. 1¼	Richelieu and Ontario	88¼	69¾	82⅞	Jan.	70	Mar.	83	82½	66	65	66½	66½	65	65	67
100	21,993,900		23,284,000				Rio de Janeiro	48	38½	48¼	Jan.	38⅞	Mar.		45¾	46¼	46	46½	47¼	46⅛	46¼	2,690
100	563,300			115,996	1st Jan.	s. 10	St. Lawrence & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	148	120	125	Jan.	120	April					123	123	123	123	16
100	8,026,637		6,000,000	1,785,718	1st July	q. 2	Sao Paulo	146	125	138½	Jan.	117⅞	Mar.	137¾	137	116½	115½	114	°116⅛	114	116	507
100	12,000,000		10,866,000		2nd May	s. 1	Toledo Railway	36¼	25	29½	Jan.	23¾	Mar.	33	32	25½	25	26	26	25	25	95
100	8,000,000		3,613,373	2,130,708	1st uly	q. 1½	Toronto Railway	126	112	115¾	Jan.	*100	Mar.	116	115		102	104½	104½	102½	102½	245
100	9,000,000	2,600,000	6,993,000		1st uly	q. 1½	Tri-City, preferred	95	88½	90¾	Jan.	85⅞	April					83	83	83	83	20
100	1,164,000		720,000	124,781	10th July	q. 1¼	Trinidad Electric	92	80	78¾	April	70	April									
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	16,546,000	1,281,348	15th May	q. 1¼	Twin City	122¼	102½	108¾	Jan.	87¾	Mar.	112¼	111½	95	94	95	95⅝	94½	94½	155
100	4,500,000		5,000,000	908,688	1st July	q. 2	Winnipeg Electric	190	160	186	Feb.	175	Feb.	185		170						
							TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER															
100	10,625,000		3,363,000	3,849,846	15th April	q. 2	Bell Telephone	158¾	145	145	Jan.	†125	Mar.	155	*150		130	132	132	131	131	31
50	2,500,000			2,004,149	1st May	q. 2½	Consumers Gas	209	200	206	Jan.	196	May	204	*202	198		192	197	192	197	189
100	41,380,400				1st July	q. 1	Mackay, common	77⅛	57⅞	75⅛	Jan.	63¾	Mar.	71¼	71	68½	68	68	68¼	°66½	67	1,115
100		50,000,000		727,547	1st July	q. 1	Mackay, preferred	76⅛	68	71½	Jan.	66	Mar.	72½	72	66½	66	66½	66½	65¾	66¼	209
100	13,585,000		12,000,000	1,050,428			Mexican Light and Power Co.	70	47½	57½	Feb.	45¼	April	59	57	45	44¾	45½	45½	43	43	715
100	17,000,000		8,464,000	1,201,158	15th May	q. 1¼	Montreal Power	99½	86	94⅞	Jan.	81¾	Mar.	96½	96¼	92¼	92⅛	91¾	91¾	89⅞	92¼	999
100	2,997,900		1,000,000	518,057	1st July	q. 2	Toronto Electric Light	171	152	160	Jan.	142	Mar.		153							
							INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS															
100	4,700,000	300,000		1,969,354	1st July	q. 2½	Canadian General Electric	155	130	136½	Jan.	120½	Mar.	143		115¾		121	121⅛	°115	115¼	799
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	9,642,000				Dominion Steel, common	34¼	20½	25	Jan.	16¾	Jan.	27	26½	21⅛	21½	21½	22	20¼	21	1,180
100	5,000,000						Dominion Steel, preferred	83½	60	66½	Jan.	48½	Mar.	77	75½	48½	47½	51	51	48	48	215
100	15,000,000		5,612,164	1,825,940	1st July	q. 1	Dominion Coal	84½	58	70¼	Mar.	57	April	78	76	57⅛	56⅜	59½	59¾	56	56	415
100		3,000,000			1st Feb.	s. 3½	Dominion Coal, preferred	122	112	112	Feb.	106	May					109	109	109	109	38
100	5,000,000	1,854,397	7,337,160	1,394,000			Dominion Textile, common									47	42	44	44	44	44	50
100	5,000,000	1,854,397	7,337,160	1,394,000	15th April	q. 1¾	Dominion Textile,, preferred	109¾	95¼	*99	Jan.	88	May	104	*100	87	86	87	°88	87	88	31
100	2,000,000		1,000,000	528,003	20th April	s. 3	Lake of Woods Milling	100	89	90	Feb.	75	Mar.			72¾	72	72½	73	72	72	220
100		1,500,000			11th June	q. 1¾	Lake of Woods Milling, preferred	115	108	112	Feb.	*106¾	Feb.		112			107	107	107	107	100
100	700,000			227,417	8th Jan.	bal. 4½	Montreal Steel	114	97	98½	Feb.	96	April			98						
100		800,000			8th Apr.	q. 1¾	Montreal Steel, preferred	115	106	106	May	105	Feb.									
5	6,000,000			15,577	20th Apr.	q 3	a Nipissing Mines Co.			15	Jan.	11	Mar.			11	10¼	11	11	10¾	10¼	175
100	4,987,600		3,752,000	2,617,051	15th April	q. 1½	Nova Scotia Steel, common	74½	60	79	Feb.	68	Jan.	67	65	68½	66	67¼	68	66¾	66¾	176
100		1,030,000			15th April	q. 2	Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	125	118	*120	Jan	112	April			112	108					
100	1,250,000		1,000,000	1,209,370	Sept.	a. 7	Ogilvie Flour								250							
100		2,000,000			1st June	q. 1¾	Ogilvie Flour, preferred	130	123	121	Feb.	111	April	130	124	125	112½	115	115	115	115	60

*Ex-[illegible] †Ex-allotment a—Quotations per $5 share. °Less than ten shares.

Inactive Stocks

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent.	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Low	Latest price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
						BANKS					
243	4,866,666		2,238,666	4th Apr.	3+1	British North America	146⅛	141			154¾
100	2,948,130		1,860,000	1st July	q. 2	Eastern Townships	163¼	160			162
100	2,464,070		1,600,000	1st June	q. 2	Hochelaga	163	†144	146¾		147
30	1,789,884		750,000	1st June	q. 1¾	Nationale	124	121			120
100	709,300		1,195,295	1st July	q. 3	New Brunswick			275		272
						LOAN AND TRUST					
50	630,200	1,032,603	283,000	2nd July	s. 3	Agricultural Loan				125	122
100	1,004,000	3,138,798	515,000	2nd July	s. 3½	Canada Landed	125	117½		118½	*121
10	6,000,000	13,857,807	2,450,000	1st July	s. 3	Canada Permanent	131	124	121¾	120	*120
100	1,500,000	4,673,890	1,050,000	1st July	q. 2	Central Canada	172	160		160	165
10	2,398,701	p 2,456,900 d 147,413	119,808	1st July	s. 3	Col. Investment, preferred	89	75	70		*70
50	934,617	394,045	107,590	30th June	s. 2	Dominion Savings	73	70		71	71
100	1,100,000	1,671,417	504,080	2nd July	s. 3	Hamilton Provident	124	120		120	120
50	1,900,000	5,271,479	1,600,000	2nd July	s. 4½	Huron and Erie	188½	183			183
100	735,481	547,746	78,720	2nd July	s. 2½	Imperial Loan	70	70			70
100	700,000	1,005,434	310,000	2nd July	s. 3	Landed Banking	125	121		121	124
50	1,000,000	2,243,355	264,310	2nd July	s. 3	London and Canadian Loan	111¼	105	106		103
50	686,891	518,919	134,000	1st July	s. 3	London Loan and Savings					119
25	500,000		438,096	15th Mar.	s. 3½ plus ½	Montreal Loan	138	*133¼			133
£10	£150,000	£598,225	£145,000		5 s. plus 2½	North of Scotland					
100	1,000,,000		450,000	2nd July	1¾	National Trust	157	155		157	158
50	1,200000	1,594,326	685,000	2nd July	s. 3¼	Ontario Loan and Debenture	140	128¼		130	134½
40	373,720	119,260	82,500	2nd July	s. 2½ plus ½	Real Estate Loan	90	85			87
100	1,000,000		375,000	2nd July	s. 3¾	Toronto General Trusts	160	140	150		*140

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds or Preferred Stock Outstanding	Reserve	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Low	Latest price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
50	724,550	1,274,108	305,000	2nd July	s. 3	Toronto Mortgage Co	115½	105½	112		109½
100	1,000,000	1,105,536	580,000	1st July	q. 1½	Toronto Savings					126
						OTHER COMPANIES					
25	850,000	550,000		3 % passed		British America Assurance	98	97			97
100	1,511,400	1,270,000		3½ for 6 mos Nov. 20, '05		British Columbia Packers, pfd	80½	59¾			°75
100	2,700,000	b 2,000,000		15 June	1	Canada Col. Cotton	60	45	55	51	53¼
400	1,000,000		44,865	1st July	4	Canada Life Assurance	163	163			155
100	3,000,000			July	q. 1	Canadian Converters, Limited	60	60	60		57½
100	500,000		46,333	1st July	q. 2	Canadian Salt	110¼	*108			108
12½	733,841				a	Canada North-West Land	500	400			435
100	565,000		30,000			City Dairy	38	21½	37		35
100	346,350			2nd July	1¾	City Dairy, preferred	94¼	*82½	90		88
100	100,000			1st July	s. 7½	Confederation Life Association	285	272½			285
50	1,000,000			15th July	q. 1¼	Dominion Telegraph	121	*119	120		118
100	1,700,000	2,895,700		15th July	s. 2¾	Hamilton Electric Power, pfd					
100	450,000			1st July	q. 1½	Imperial Life Assurance	149	149			150
100	500,000	b 344,000	90,474	Mch.	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal	90	84			85
100		219,700		Mch.	s. 3	Intercolonial Coal, preferred					100¼
100	1,600,000	b 1,200,000		1st Feb.	s. 3	Laurentide Paper	107½	89½		89	88
100		1,200,000		1st July	q. 1¾	Laurentide Paper, preferred	114¾	100½	106	102	°106
100	404,610	b 102,083	75,000	1st June	s. 3	London Electric	95	89¾			89¾
40	531,792	b 500,000		30th June	s. 3¾	London Street	97¼	97¼			97¼
100	3,000,000	b 350,000		15th June	q. 1¾	Montreal Cotton	135	122			125
40	2,000,000		98,098	15th July	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph	171	162	158		158
100	701,700	b 111,000	123,953	2nd July	s. 4	Niagara Navigation	133½	117	122		*117
100	925,000	b 819,000				Niagara, St. Cath. and Toronto	80	75		75	80
100	998,200	500,000	230,564	2nd July	q. 2½	Ottawa Electric Railway					
20	1,500,000	1,000,000		passed		Western Assurance	98	96			96
100	600,000	b 1,100,000		July	s. 4 plus 1	Windsor Hotel	105	100			107½

NOTE.—s means semi-annually; q.—quarterly; plus indicates bonus; b. means bonds. p.—Preferred stock. d.—Debentures. o.—Less than ten shares. a.—$12.50 per share return of capital payable March 15, 1907.

FINANCIAL CALENDAR.

Week ending July 20.

Dividends Payable.

July 15—Bell Telephone Co. 2q.
Nova Scotia Steel Com. 1½q.
Nova Scotia Steel Pref. 2q.
Dominion Textile, Pref. 1¾q.
Dominion Telegraph Co. 1¼q.
July 20.—Nipissing Mines Co. 3q.
Annual Meeting.
July 15.—British Columbia Packers' Association.

BIG BANK CLEARINGS.

While the bank clearings in the United States showed a slight decrease for the first half of the year, those in Canada exhibited a very material increase, especially outside of Montreal and Toronto. The first week of the second half of 1907 has begun with very large gains all along the line, reflecting a very healthy business activity. This week uniform gains are made on a very large volume of business. While the turnover at the end of the half year may be in a measure responsible it is a happy omen.

Week ending July 11.

	1907.	1906.
Montreal	$35,298,886	$33,561,868
Toronto	27,896,168	25,157,200
Winnipeg	13,744,547	10,720,874
Vancouver	4,354,898	2,594,217
Ottawa	3,436,048	2,844,742
Quebec	2,383,643	2,017,955
Halifax	2,439,188	2,014,755
Hamilton	2,024,418	1,683,297
St. John	1,679,631	1,461,936
London	1,534,109	1,437,313
Victoria	1,305,667	1,363,927
Calgary	1,628,044	1,049,628
Edmonton	1,017,348	

THE BOND MARKET

Week ending July 12th, 1907.

BONDS	Rate	Closing Asked	Closing Bid	Sales Week July 11 $
Bell Telephone Co.	5	106¾		
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.	6			
Commercial Cable Co.	4			
Dominion Coal Co.	5	98		
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	6		92	
Dominion Iron & Sreel Co.	5	73	72	7,000
Dominion Textile Co., Series A.	6	91	87	500
Do. Do. Series B.	6		87	420
Do. Do. Series C.	6	90	87	5,000
Do. Do. Series D.	6		87	6,000
Electrical Development Co.	5			
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	5	101		4,000
Havana Electric Railway Co.	5	90	80	
Intercolonial Coal Co.	5			
Keewatin Flour Mills	6	103		
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	6		99⅜	1,000
Laurentide Paper Co.	6	105	104⅛	12,000
Magdalen Islands	6			
Mexican Electric Light Co.	5	75	74	9,000
Mexican Light & Power Co.	5	82⅛	81⅞	64,500
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4½	91½		
Montreal Street Railway Co.	4½	102	100	2,500
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 1st Mtg.	6	109½		
Do. Do. Cons. Mtg.	6		100	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	6	120	115	
Price Bros. Co.	6			
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5	75	74⅞	67,000
St. John Railway	5			
Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	5	92½	92	6,000
Winnipeg Elec. Street R'y. Co.	5	105½		
Montreal City, Stock	7			
Montreal City, Stock	4			

AN OFFER FOR WINNIPEG BONDS.

It is stated from Montreal that an offer has been made by G. W. Farrell, representing English interests for $3,000,000 of City of Winnipeg four per cent. bonds at 94. In view of the monetary conditions, the offer is a favorable one. It has, however, the condition attached that the city will not borrow again for the period of one year. This is a condition which is likely to obtain with nearly all the western municipalities, and should act as a very excellent curb on municipal extravagance. A later dispatch from Winnipeg stated that the offer had been withdrawn and it is mentioned as showing the restrictions.

CURB QUOTATIONS.

Week ending July 12th, 1907.

NAME	Stock Issued.	Acreage.	Week ending July 11. High	Low	Sales	Closing bid July 12
Abitibi & Cobalt Mining Co.			.09	.09	500	
Beaver Consolidated Mines	1,000,000	20				
Buffalo Mines Co.	900,000	40				
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	3,930,866		.18½	.18	2,600	
Cobalt Silver Queen	1,500,000	58	1.14	1.12	250	1.00
Cleveland Cobalt Silver Mines	1,000,000	114	.45	.45	150	
Coniagas	4,000,000	40	3.75	3.58	880	3.55
Foster Cobalt Mining Co.	1,000,000	40	.80	.64	17,050	.65½
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	1,500,000	40	.46	.37	3,150	
Kerr Lake Mining Co.	3,000,000	52				
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,000,000	120				
Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt M. Co.	1,800,000		.19½	.19½	1,100	.18½
Peterson Lake	2,500,000	225	.25	.22½	2,700	
Red Rock Silver Mining Co.	1,000,000	30	.28	.24	10,538	
Rothschild Cobalt Co.	500,000	40				
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	5,000,000	40	.09½	.08½	6,600	.08½
Temiscaming Mining Co.	2,500,000	210				
Trethewey	1,000,000	40	.72½	.61½	39,900	.65½
University Mines	1,000,000	56				

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

NAME	Stock Issued	Bonds and Pref. Stocks	Week ending July 11 High	Low	Sales	Closing bid July 11
Brit. Col. Packers' Ass'n. Com.	1,511,400	$1,270,000	15	15	100	15
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	4,698,886					105
Consolidated Rubber Bonds	2,141,300	822,200	87	87	$40,000	86½
Consolidated Rubber Stock, Pref.		2,600,000b				80
Canada Cycle & Motor Co.	800,000					
Dominion Iron & Steel, 2nd Mtg.	20,000,000	2,178,000				81
Dominion Park Stock	400,000	250,000				
Havana Central Bonds	6,250,000	6,250,000				
Illinois Traction Com.	5,810,000	3,214,300				
Mexico Tramways	6,000,000		59	58½	350	58½
Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co. @	2,500,000	2,500,000b	25	25	25	
Rogers, Wm. A., Com.	750,000	900,999				
Rogers, Wm. A., Pref.	900,000					
Shawinigan L. & P.	6,500,000	4,000,000b	45	45	100	44½
Standard Loan Co.	1,125,000	d 600,000				
Sun & Hastings Savings & Loan Co.	937,000	d 52,000				
Tri-City Railway & Light Co., Com.	9,000,000	2,600,000				
Union Bank of Halifax	1,500,000					
Western Bank of Canada	555,000					
Yukon Loan & Trust Co., Com.						115

d Debentures b Bonds